INSURANCE.

All Indian Trade Associations are anxious to help Indian Insurance Companies.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.

But this can be put int practice only by individual to help Indian Insurance Companies.

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VOL. XVII NO. 256— BOMBAY, TUESDAY OCTOBER 29, 1929. ONE ANNA

LABOUR ANNOUNCEMENT ON INDIA ON THURSDAY.

SQUEEZING INDIAN GROWERS.

London Syndicate's Move To Depress Trade In Groundnuts.

NEED FOR ESTABLISHING "FUTURE" MARKET.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

LONDON, Oct. 27.

(BY RADIO.)

It is understood that a syndicate composed of four shippers sold nearly 1,00,000 tons ground nuts at a tempting price to a big crusher on the understanding that he keeps out of the market. The syndicate is trying to depress the market with a view to buy at low prices in India. The recent fall of two pounds a ton is due to this squeezing of Indian growers, middlemen, & the shippers. It is advisable to hold tight. If this is done la, the syndicate will be forced to pay higher prices.

ESTABLISH A "FUTURE" MARKET.

Mr. Banthiya Udani interviewed stated if the information was correct it showed the desirability of establishing a future market. Business in London conducted on the crudest form having no future market like India. Consequently, such arrangements are possible thus giving chance to a few big shippers and crushers to combine and squeeze the Indian growers. Bombay should agitate that the Baltic should establish a proper future market.

LAHORE ACCUSED BROUGHT ON STRETCHER.

Approver's Story Of Saunder Murder.

BHAGAT SING'S ALLEGED PART IN THE AFFAIR

LAHORE, Oct. 28.

The Court of the Special Magistrate met again one and half hours late. In consequence of the approver's story which has roused great interest and also in the expectation of his narrating the story of the Saunders Murder, today, the visitors gallery was overcrowded.

Gayaprasad and Kishorilal were brought in a separate lorry and conveyed to the dock in a stretcher and both had fever.

Mr. D. P. Sinha drew the attention of the Court that no action had been taken on their application for allowing a private doctor to examine the accused. He submitted almost all the accused were badly suffering and a doctor was allowed after a fortnight it would be useless.

HOW SAUNDERS WAS MURDERED.

Continuing his statement, the approver Jaigopal said about the 10th of December a meeting of the members was held in Mozang House. Panditji proposed that Mr. Scott, the Superintendent of Police, should be murdered which act would enlist the public sympathy. Witness was deputed to watch the movements of Mr. Scott. Panditji proposed that Mr. Scott should be dead on the 15th, one day before the Kakori day. Mr. Scott did not attend office. Witness returned to Mozang House where he saw Hindustan Socialist Republican Army Notice stating: "Scott is dead. Lalaji is avenged." Panditji then fixed 17th for the murder of Mr. Scott. That day witness saw a European police officer coming to his office on a motor-cycle whom he took for Mr. Scott. Panditji expressed the opinion that Mr. Scott must be murdered at any cost. Panditji also said they had decided to murder Mr. Dinnannath, approver in the Delhi "Conspiracy" Case the same evening. Panditji retained the mauser pistol and the revolver was given to "M." Panditji and Bhagat Singh left the house on cycles and "M." was to walk to the spot. Bhagat Singh, Panditji and "M." seated themselves at the D. A. V. College compound opposite the police office. The officer who was taken for Mr. Scott came out and was driving from the office compound when witness informed "M." As soon as the officer neared "M.", the latter fired a shot as a result of which the officer fell on one side while the machine remained in motion. Bhagat Singh also fired several times at the officer.

BHAGAT SINGH CHASED.

Continuing Jaigopal said Mr. Fearn from police office chased Bhagat Singh who fired at him without hitting. Subsequently, "M." and Bhagat Singh entered the D. A. V. College gate. They were pursued by a Sikh and later witness heard shots. Witness proceeded to the spot where cycles had been kept for Bhagat Singh and others. He found no bicycle. Witness was told by the kitchen boy who served Desraj in the D. A. V. College Hostel that Desraj had taken one bicycle. Witness met Panditji and Bhagat Singh while they were coming down from Desraj's room in the hostel and both started out on bicycles, "M." riding the same cycle with Panditji.

SAUNDERS FOR SCOTT.

After lunch, statement of Jaigopal approver, was continued. He said that when Panditji and Bhagat Singh met witness in the evening they told him that they had shot Saunders instead of Mr. Scott. They also told him they had shot a Punjabi Sikh who had pursued them. Later witness knew from Kishorilal that the name of the Punjabi Sikh was Chanan Singh. Witness was asked by Sukdev to go to Ferozepore. There he met Vijaykumar Sinha and Partapsingh and returned to Lahore about 31st December 1928. He had found in Ferozepore a mark on which members practised. The target had been erased. While in Lahore witness was sitting one evening with Sukhdev on Canal Bank near Ferozepore Road Bridge when Mr. Scott passed in a motor car. Sukhdev had a revolver but he told witness that Mr. Scott had escaped once. Therefore he need not be. Witness was again sent to Ferozepore.

DEATH OF CONGRESS WORKER.

After postmortem examination at the Campbell Hospital the body of Sukhendubikash Dutta was taken in a procession to Nimtolah burning ghat and was cremated. Mr. Subhash Chandra Bose and Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta's carried the bier and Mrs. Gupta placed a wreath.—A.P.

WHITE MENACE IN S. AFRICA.

Capetown Agreement, A Dead Letter.

SEGREGATION AND BOYCOTT OF INDIANS.

JOHANNESBURG, Oct. 28.

Very strong anti-Indian feeling similar to the Class Areas Bill agitation dominates the political atmosphere here. Following the lead of the Transvaal Farmers' Union, the Nationalist Congress and the Municipal Conference and the South African Commerce Congress at Kroonstad unanimously passed resolutions demanding legislation prohibiting Indians employing white girls and empowering the Municipalities to segregate Indians.

Moving the resolution, Mr. Hood, a member of Parliament insisted on the maintenance of European social superiority and on the removal of Indian Trade menace The other speakers advocated Indian segregation and boycott. It is apprehended this agitation may compel the Government to resurrect the iniquitous Asiatic Bill against the Capetown Agreement. —Free Press.

NEED OF INDIAN MERCANTILE MARINE.

ANDHRA CHAMBER PRESIDENT'S VIEW.

MADRAS, Oct. 28.

"Apart from the commercial advantages the political status of India to-day in the political world demands an Indian Mercantile Fleet. Indeed India's position as a member of the League of Nations requires that she should be armed at all effective points, and that her industries and commerce should be supported by the creation of a mercantile marine." This was the view of the President of the Andhra Chamber of Commerce put forth in support of Mr. Haji's Bill, at the annual general meeting of the Chamber held last evening. Mr. Narayandas Girdharidas presiding.—Free Press.

NATIONAL FLAG HOISTED IN COWNPORE.

CAWNPORE, Oct. 28.

The National Flag was hoisted yesterday over the office of the District Congress Committee, Cawnpore, before a large number of Congressmen and workers. Sjt. Jagdamha Prasad Hitaishi who once underwent 1-1|2 years' rigorous imprisonment for hoisting the National Flag over the Cawnpore Town Hall on a previous occasion against the Government's order hoisted the flag. Moulana Hasarat Mohani in a speech requested the audience to pledge themselves in the Congress work in the cause of the motherland.—Free Press.

ELECTIONS IN CZECHO-SLOVAKIA.

SOCIAL DEMOCRATS SWEEP THE BOARDS.

LONDON, Oct. 28.

Prague.—The outstanding feature of the results hitherto of the Parliamentary elections in Czecho-Slovakia is a heavy increase of the Social Democrats and Agrarian votes and big losses to the communists. Among defeated Deputies is Prof. Belatuka, whom Svak Peoples' Party put up in his id constituency as his sentence is not operative until the appeal is decided.—Reuter.

NO TRACE OF "CITY OF ROME."

LONDON, Oct.

Spezia.—There is still no trace of the "City here is still no trace of for which three destroyRome" for other boats and seaplanes send other boats yesterday. Intense all the points. search is now being made for possible survivors.—Reuter.

MEERUT CASE.

Application For Trial By Jury.

COL. REHMAN IN WITNESS BOX.

MEERUT, Oct. 28.

Five witnesses were examined before lunch by Mr. J. P. Mitter and Mr. Khairat Nabi, Special Public Prosecutors, at to-days hearing of the alleged conspiracy case.

Haji Saiyad Abdul Sattar, Inspector C.I.D., Madras, deposed he had occasions to go to Pondicherry to watch political suspects and for interception of letters and proscribed literature. M. N. Roy and others used to send communications to Sarma at Pondicherry. Accused Ajodhya Pershad used to visit Sarma.

NO REMUNERATION FROM BRITISH GOVT.

Seth Ali Mohammad stated Sarma was his neighbour.

Cross-examined by Mr. Sinha he said he had never received any monetary remuneration from the British Government with whom he had nothing to do.

Balwant Singh, late Manager, "Kirti" [illegible] the accused [illegible] was one [illegible] "Kirti." [illegible] entries [illegible] Usmani, [illegible] APPLICA[illegible]

After [illegible] application [illegible] the provi[illegible] minal Pr[illegible] in view of [illegible] case of [illegible] jects [illegible] those acc[illegible] the trans[illegible] Allahabad [illegible] allowed to [illegible] The Cour[illegible] order to-m[illegible] Col. Rahm[illegible] Superintend[illegible] was the cal[illegible] Col. Rahman[illegible] writing of a[illegible] cused.—A. P.

LABOUR GOVERNMENT AND INDIA.

Viceregal Announcement Of Policy On Thursday.

INDIA'S REPRESENTATIVES TO CONFER WITH BRITISH CABINET.

The "Bombay Chronicle" understands that an announcement of the Labour Government's policy in regard to India will be made simultaneously in India by the Viceroy and in England by the Secretary of State on Thursday next.

The main features of this announcement will be

(i) The definite declaration by the British Government that the establishment of Dominion Status is the aim of British policy as laid down in the 1917 Announcement.

(ii) The invitation to representatives of British India to confer with the British Cabinet on the subject.

It is understood that the representatives of Indian Princes will also be invited to the Round Table Conference.

MUZAFFA[illegible] APPLICAT[illegible]

ALL[illegible]

Mr. Justice [illegible] day at the Allahabad High Court the bail application of Muzaffar named an accused in the Meerut "Conspiracy" Case on the ground of ill-health. After hearing Dr. Katju for the applicant and questioning Mr. Langford James, the Public Prosecutor about some points, Justice Boys intimated that he would refuse the bail application.—Free Press.

CRISIS IN COTTON TRADE.

Lancashire Weavers' New Move.

DEMAND FOR HIGHER WAGES.

LONDON, Oct. 28.

Another wages crisis in the Lancashire cotton trade appears imminent as the result of the General Council of the Weavers' Amalgamation passing unanimously a resolution in favour of applying to employers' organisations for a rise in the wages of a halfcrown in the pounds.—Reuter.

TWO ARABS SENT TO GALLOWS.

SEQUEL TO MURDER OF JEWESS

LONDON, Oct. 28.

Jerusalem.—Two Arabs have been sentenced to death and two to 10 years' hard labour for the murder of a Jewess at Safed.

Owing to the inadequacy of the Ottoman Penal law to deal with modern conditions the Palestine Administration, in conjunc[illegible] the Colonial Office, is [illegible] new code. Meanwhile [illegible] an ordinance based [illegible] principles to fac[illegible] with seditious offenc[illegible] societies and riots.

"[illegible] REMAIN SILENT."

[illegible] AND LABOUR'S INVITATION TO INDIAN LEADERS

[illegible] T, Oct. 28.

[illegible] ss of India" re[illegible] about [illegible] ion to pr[illegible] much[illegible] t leaders by [illegible] the question of [illegible] ution of India, [illegible] said that he was [illegible] d in it and he [illegible] ent in the mat[illegible]

[illegible] referred to be [illegible] on of program[illegible] the Lahore [illegible], if Dominion Status was not granted by that time, but he reiterated his views that if Dominion Status was not granted, he would be for complete independence, after the Lahore Congress.—Free Press.

MEERUT, Oct. 28.

Mahatmaji addressed the students of the Meerut College this evening. A purse for Rs. 1,300 was presented to him there.—Free Press.

7 TEXTILE WORKERS TO BE EXECUTED.

"Ghastlier Crime Than Legal Murder Of Sacco And Venzetti."

COMMUNIST DEMONSTRATION BEFORE U. S. EMBASSY IN LONDON.

LONDON, Oct. 28.

The Gastonia affair relates to the protracted trial of 16 striking textile workers of Gastonia in North Carolina in connection with the murder of the Police Chief Aderholt when he was paying a visit to the strike headquarters. Charges against nine of the accused were subsequently dropped. The remaining seven were found guilty and are liable to execution—Reuter.

DEMONSTRATION BEFORE U. S. EMBASSY.

Hand-To-Hand Fight With Police.

LONDON, Oct. 27.

Wild scenes of police and communists engaged in a fierce hand to hand fight were witnessed outside the American Embassy whither a procession of hundreds of communists marched to present to the Ambassador a resolution protesting against the persecution of militant workers of the United States, particularly the textile workers of Gastonia. The procession was the outcome of demonstration at Trafalgar Square at which speakers inflamed the crowds by relating:—

"Even a ghastlier crime than the legal murder of Sacco and Vanzetti is about to be prepetrated in America. Sixteen Gastonia textile workers are in imminent danger of the electric chair."

ATTEMPT TO RUSH POLICE CORDON.

A resolution was adopted vilifying Mr. MacDonald and President Hoover and demanding the release of the political prisoners in Britain, America, India and elsewhere. The procession disappointed at the refusal to be allowed to present the resolution at the Embassy, attempted to rush a cordon of mounted police, but the latter dispersed the disturbers after a fight lasting half an hour.—Reuter.

JAPANESE PREMIER.

Attempt On His Life.

ASSAILANT UNDER ARREST.

LONDON, Oct. 28.

Tokyo.—A man with a drawn dagger sprang on the footboard of the motor-car leaving Premier Hamaguchi's residence.

The assailant was thrown off and arrested. The police do not confirm or deny the report that the assailant mistook the car for the Premier's.—Reuter.

GERMAN EX-CHANCELLOR DEAD.

LONDON, Oct. 28.

Berlin.—The death has occurred at Rome of the Ex-German Chancellor Prince Von Buelow.—Reuter.

FINANCE DEPT. FRAUD.

Special Magistrate's Judgment In Case.

BOTH ACCUSED CONVICTED.

SIMLA, Oct. 28.

Mr. Keelan, Special Magistrate, pronounced judgment in the Finance Department Fraud Case and sentenced Sikandarlai Puri on two charges under section 420 to three months' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 350 fine on each charge and in default of fine three months' rigorous imprisonment, sentences to run concurrently. Piper was sentenced under Sections 420 and 109 to one day's imprisonment till the rising of the court and fine of Rs. 300 in default of fine one month's rigorous imprisonment.—A. P.

BENGAL SWARAJ PARTY.

Proposal For Re-organisation.

SEN GUPTA ACCUSED OF DISRUPTING CONGRESS RANKS

CALCUTTA, Oct. 27.

Mr. Kiranshankar Roy, Secretary, Bengal Provincial Congress Committee has issued a rejoinder to Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta's statement on the recently published letter of Mr. Roy proposing reorganisation of the old Swaraj Party to oppose resolution for boycott of legislatures in the event of any such resolution being passed by the Lahore Congress Mr. Roy characterises Mr. Sen Gupta's statement as a fresh offensive against B. P. C. C. executive body which he had long since ceased to control and where, whatever influence he at of his possessed, had as a result almost to the [illegible] now dwindled "A TIMELY PRONOUNCEMENT" extinction.

As regards the allegation of these [illegible] ture of positions of advantage [illegible] importance made by Mr. Sen Gupta Mr. Roy says it is a timely pronouncement and adds: "Long years of association with him as a political comrade have failed to encourage me in the hope that to climb to positions of public importance by determined struggle or cling to them with tenacity was altogether to his distaste."

THE CONFIDENTIAL COMMUNICATION.

He refers to the Informal conference at Allahabad, following the [illegible] meeting at which [illegible] men [illegible] to different provinces discuss what steps, if any, should be taken to prevent abandonment by the Congress of the council policy, should it be forced into issue. It was agreed that Mr. Roy should communicate confidentially with such Congressmen as were likely to favour the idea, and in the event of their agreeing to assemble at an early date at Bezwada, to reach, if possible, a definite decision. It was essential to the success of their purpose that the delegates of their way of thinking should get elected in large numbers and gather at the next session of the Congress. The in effect, was all he said in [illegible] fidential communica[illegible] was sent to about [illegible] of India. Two men in [illegible] ing to Bengal, one of these [illegible] Mr. Sen Gupta who never [illegible] even wrote to express his disapproval.

GRIM STRUGGLE AHEAD.

Mr. Roy concludes:—"There is a grim struggle ahead but a reminder of it comes with bad grace from Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta who for considerable length of time has been devoting his energies to bring about disruption in the ranks of the Congress and consequent weakening of our fighting strength. Mr. Sen Gupta has been long enough in [illegible] to realise that in fro[illegible] the magnitude [illegible] described in eloq[illegible] disruption [illegible]

FREE ACCIDENT INSURANCE FOR ALL

DETAILS ON

STOCKS & SHARES

PRE-HOLD LONG LIQUIDATION.

Mixed Feeling.

Bombay, Oct. 28.

...share market is feeling the ...of overbought condition ...

...

...VE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Oct. 28.

...mbay Dyeing 775, 77, 62, 65, ...
...ittury 328, 23, 22, 23-2
...laba 136, 34-6
...rescent 86-14.
...tul 542, 45, 36, 39, 35, 37
...dore 370 66
... Madhowji 28
...gpur 480, 77
...w Great 167, 68-2
...earl 328, 22, 25, 23
...mplex 51
...wadeshi 415, 10.
...urma 772, 70
...ydro 1260, 55, 57
...ram 43-12, 43-2
...Defd 300, 293, 296, 92
...Ord 74-8, 12, 6, 73-12, 73, 72-12, ...-8
...Bundi 18
...Indian 281, 78, 80
...Katni Ord 209
...Alcock 331, 27

...

...d owing crisis in New York. ...od operators have adopted a ...tious attitude and are unload-...g their holdings. Financially strong country like the United States of America had to witness crisis even though its industries are fortified with strong Tariffs. It seems that there is world wide depression and sooner or later its effect is bound to felt here. Although some operators are still holding bullish views, but there seems no reason for any rise in the near future. Some of the scrips have reached considerably higher prices and any move on the part of Bulls to unload is likely to result in severe declines. We strongly recommend to unload speculation purchases as there is poor absorbing power. Money market is becoming tight and in the face of increasing cotton crop movement, further rise in bank rate is likely to be attained. Cloth demand is not encouraging and there are no prospects of any early revival. The local share market is highly manipulated and ruling prices do not reflect the state of our industry. Only three months back the local Stock Exchange was closed down and now some of the scrips have reached higher prices than what they were before the last crisis. If the present bullish activity is continued further, we are afraid we may have to pass through some undesirable periods. The prospective position may be anything but we must keep pace with the improvement.

SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS.

Bombay, Oct. 26.

Ahmedabad Advance (100) 347-8
Apollo 50, nil 3-4.
Assur Veerji (5) nil 1
Barsi (250) 20y 125.
Berar Manufacturing (800) 15y. 165.
Bharat (500) 10y, 75
Bombay Cotton (200) 201 150
Bombay Dyeing (120) 201, 762-8
Bombay Industrial (20) 3.
Bradbury (200- nil 155.
Broach Fine Count 250 nil, 20.
Central India 477-8
Century 100, 323-12
Colaba Land 100, 134-6
Crescent, 100, 86-14
Currimbhoy 250 nil 100.
David 250, nil 200.
Dawn 250 475.
E. D. Sassoon United Ord 0-5-12
Ebrahim Pabaney 200, 127-8
Edward Sassoon 200 200 nil 63-12
Elphinstone 100. 7.
Fazulbhoy 320. 537-8
Finlay 100 10y 98/12.
Framjee Petit 1000. nil 180
Gokak 100, 143-12.
Gold Mohur 100 nil 100
Hindustan 100 6; 100, 1850.
Indian Bleaching etc. 100 101 110
Indian Manufacturing 1.000 75 1.200.
Indore Malwa 100, 1221, 366-4
Jamshed 250 nil 20.
Jam Ranji Singhji 1.000. 100; 1300.
Kastoorchand 100, nil 10.
Khandesh 1,000 50y 2300.
Khatau Mackanji 100 nil 90.
Kohinoor 10, 165.
Laxmi Cotton 200. 10 xd nil 1495
Manekji Petit 1,000 20y 1240
Madras United 250 7/81 400.
Morarji Gokuldas 100 nil 860.
Mathradas 50, nil, 20.
Meyer Sassoon 100 nil 45.
Minerva 100 nil 82.
Model Mills Nagpur 250 nil 88/12
Mysore 50 plus 21 xd 155
New City of Bombay 71/4
New Great Eastern 200 10y 168-2 15.
Osmanshahi 75 2/4y 45.
Pearl 210, 323-12
Phoenix 100 320.
Premier 10. nil 2/2.
Sassoon Cotton 100 nil 7.
Sassoon and Alliance Mills xc 63.
Sholapur 1000 10f. xd. 4,480
Simplex 180, 20, 50
Sir Shapurjee Barucha 100 nil 5/12
Swadeshi 180, 20, 410
Tata Mill 25, nil, 32/8.
Vishnu Cotton 500, 2460
Western India Spinning 1,000 of 975

BANKS.

Bank of India, 80, 2, 3 xd., 98
Baroda 5500 0/8 xd. 76-12.
Central 200 xd, 17-2.
Easdal 506, 40f, 1367-8
Imperial £5 xd. 88
337-8 ...ntributory 125 10f
Union 5/11, 3-4.
P. & O. Bank £10, ...

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bundi Portland 10/0/0 80f ...d 18.
Central India Mining 5-12
Gwalior Cement 88, 96
Indian Cement 280
Punjab Cement, 100, 12.
Shahabad Cement, 10y, 151-4
Shivrajpur 20 2-1 xd. 17-6
United Cement 100 6y, 67-8.
Katni Ord 205
Katni Defd 725

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad ...t... .../11/ 6f 77/8
Amritsar Patti 3-
Central Provinces
Dhond Baramati ... 8.
Gujarat 100 2/4/8...

Hoshiarpur Doab 100 4/12/6 85
Western India Spinning 1,000 of 950
Larkhana 100 1f 86-8.
Mandra Bhon 90, 1/15/2f, 68.
Mymensingh 100 2/11/6f 97/8
Pachora Jamner 100 2/4 8f 85.
Sialkot Narrowal 100 2/4/8 89.
Sara Sirajgunj 100 2-6-9f 82
Sind Light 100 5-7 62.
Tapti Valley x.d. 645.
Upper Sind 100 nil 89.

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKING.

Ahmedabad Electric 100, 6 8y. 140
Surat Electric O 100 5/7y xd. 125
Andhra Valley Ord xd 755
Bombay Tram Ord xd 143-2
Tata Hydro Electric 1000 10 f. xd 1257-8
Tata Power 800; nil 661-4
Karachi Electricity 100 0/4y 147-8.
Poona Electricity 100 1y, 150..

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort 475 10y 130.
Harvey and Sabapathy 1130 XD plus 20.
Indian Cotton 125 17/8y 220.
Manmad Manufacturing xd 28
New Berar 500 70y 885.
New Mofussil 400, 30y, 560
New Prince of Wales 500 20y 400 xd.
Volkart U.P. 50-0-30y, 510.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bl. I. G. Insurance 10, nil 4.
Bombay Life Assurance 40 17/4y 40.
Empire of India Life 100, 30/ 1925.
Jupiter General Insurance Ord 12-8.
New Indian Assurance 6y, 21
Oriental Government Security Life 100/2025.
Vulcan 100 08/0y xd. 6/10.
Industrial & Prudential 6 10/8

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown 199, 6y, 327-8
Attock Oil, 1, nil; 35.
Belapur Co. 50, nil; 6.
Bombay Steam Co. Ord 228-2
Burma Uganda 12, nil, 33
Burma (1) Corporation 770
Burma Corp. 10 Rs. 10 by 12.
Indian Radio Ord 357-8 def 357-8
Jost Engineering 50, 54/13/8. 187/8
Kemp 200 15 188/12.
Mackenzie Saw Mill 100 120
Scindia Steam 13-10
Tata Construction xd 42
Tata Iron Ord 72-8
Tata Iron Defd 292-8
Bombay Telephone 50, 1y 113
Assur Veerji Mills B. 7 (F. T.) 94.
Bombay Steam T 8 p.c. 103.
Kastoorchand Mills T. 7 (F. ... 80.
Kohinoor Mills T. 7 102.
Tata Hydro B. 108-2.
Tata Steel B. 7 p.c. 100
Tata Power 7-1/2 p.c. 102.
Andhra Valley B, 8 109.
Apollo Mills B. 7/8 F.T. 90.

PREFERENCE SHARES

Tata 1st Pref. 141-4.
Tata 2nd Pref 84
Andhra Pref. 1035
Tata Power Pref. 1082/6
Tata Hydro ... Pref.

—:o:—

THE SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.

—:o:—

Bombay, Oct. 28.

Castorseeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 50/5; highest Rs. 50/6/5; closing Rs. 50/3.

Groundnut Seeds February delivery: Opening Rs. 53/12; highest Rs. 53/15/6; lowest Rs. 53/11/6; closing Rs. 53/13.

ARGENTINE LINSEED SPOT ... TIONS.

—:o:—

...ember 23.00 ...nchanged.
...ary 20.2...

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

—:o:—

New York Futures 2 To 3 Points Lower.

DULL NARROW SESSION.

Bombay, Oct. 28.

On Saturday, the New York cotton futures market was dull and prices fluctuations were narrow, Operators have adopted watiting attitude in view of the Bureau report. Prices opened at a decline of 2 points lost further 4 points on scattered selling At the decline there was more demand and prices advanced 8 points but again declined and closed at a decline of 2 to 3 points Spot cotton prices were steady and closed at 18.40c.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was quiet but steady and closed at a decline of 2 points Spot cotton prices were unchanged at 18.05c.

U. S. Port receipts were 53,000 Bales and exports amounted to 21,000 Bales.

The Liverpool cotton market opened steady at rise of 5 to 6 points and by 11-15 a.m. prices were quoted 9 to 8 points above previous closing. At this level there was some liquidation and the market closed at a net rise of 6 to 4 points. Middling American spot cotton prices closed points higher at 10d. per lb. and sales amounted to 4,000 Bales.

In the absence of selling Egyption cotton futures advanced 1 to 17 points. Spot cotton price advanced 10 points to 15.65d. per lb.

Empire cotton futures session was steady and closed at a rise of 7 to 8 points with January 9.6 and March 9.74.

After a sessional decline on the New York Stock Exchange, the market shows somewhat better tone. The demoralised conditions are bound to result in steadier conditions at it always happens: Confidence will soon be restored and Wall Street operators are expected to take more interest in raw cotton as many have lost heavily The peak of the heavy movement of cotton crop is over and although prices may decline somewhat further pending the Bureau report, we prefer purchases all on dips as the cost of production of cotton crop appears to be somewhat higher and the last season due to the increase in acreage There is considerable underlying strength which is responsible for the present steadiness and it speaks itself that in the absence of any bull movement nearly 1? millions bales are marketed without any undue depression in values. The adoption of Southern Delivery contract has evenly balanced hedge selling pressure on cotton Exchanges. During the height of the movement and marketing of the crop, the pressure of hedge selling failed to administer any important weakness as scale down trade buying always supported the market, As the season progresses most of the hedges will be removed from the market which are likely to strengthen the technical situation There is but little change in the prospective supply position and the next Bureau is not likely to prove a surprise. We look for higher prices in the longrun and advise taking advantage of weak markets to buy cotton for a long pool.

PRIVATE CABLES.—

N. Y. December highest 18.3... lowest 18.16, January highest 18.3... (11-53 a.m.) lowest 18.... (10-18 a.m.).

Messrs. Langley and Co., have received the following cables from Liverpool:—

Peak hedging probably passed but selling still continues on advances. See no reason to go long Our opinion with cotton at present level acreage will not be reduced next year.

Messrs Dreyfus and Co. have received the following telegram from their Liverpool ... 26th instant:—

Messrs. Stubbs and Grindrod:—

"Market unsettled ... overshadowed by ... American crop ... until confidence ... probably ... Messrs ... the following ... have ... bles ... Messrs. A. Nowrojee and Co:—

"Cotton ... Approximate ... estimate ... temporarily ... tely higher."

Messrs. ... Co:—

"Wall ... sales ... Reuter ...

"Market was dull ... less. Traders are ... waiting attitude."

WILL WHEAT PRICES RISE?

Messrs. Hornby Hornelryk and Co., cabled from Liverpool, under 26th instant as under:—

"Wheat President Hoover issued reassuring statement to-day concerning situation expect higher ...

Bombay Market

—:o:—

Bombay, Oct. 28.

The local market opened at Rs. 334-12-0 for Broach A.-M. delivery and ruled steady on buying by jobbers. Prices fluctuated within a narrow range. Liverpool opening cables were rather quiet and with small business prices in the local market declined to Rs. 334-2-0. Later on prices advanced to Rs. 335/8 on higher Liverpool and finally closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A.-M.	335	4	0
Oomra D.-J.	289	4	0
Oomra March	297	4	0
Bengal D.-J.	231	0	0
Bengal March	239	0	0

—:o:—

DAILY ROOM RATE.

—:o:—

Bombay, Oct. 28.

Bengal D./J.	...	232
Bengal March	...	239
Broach A./M.	...	335
Oomra D./J.	...	291
Oomra March	...	298

—:o:—

SPOT RATE.

—:o:—

Bombay, Oct. 28.

Bengal	244	241	237	232

—:o:—

READY COTTON SALES.

—:o:—

Bombay, Oct. 28.

100	C. V. Jagjivan	Saoner 267
100	H. Nenshi & Co.	Arvi 260
100	Forbes & Co.	Bengal 213
200	N. Rajaram & Co.,	Tirupur 375
100	Dawn Mill	Bagalkoat 30
100	Volkart Bros.	Sanavad 190
100	Toyomankwa	Rutlam 242
100	Do.	Maheji 242
100	Do.	Hingoli 243
100	P. Crystal & Co.	Harda 221

—:o:—

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

—:o:—

Bombay, Oct. 28.

F.P. Bales.	1929-30	1928-29
Receipts to date		
26-10-29	3852000	3748000
Receipts Yesterday		
26-10-29	83000	77000
Exports to date		
26-10-29	1745000	1986000
Stock at Ports		
25-10-29	2146000	2011000
Stock at Interior Towns	25-10-29 1186000	954000
Stock at Liverpool		
25-10-29	706000	509000
Visible Supply		
25-10-29	4619000	4374000
Quantity in Sight	25-10-29 6288000	5482000

—:o:—

SUGAR MARKET REPORT

—:o:—

Bombay, Oct. 28.

Ready prices are improved by about 2 annas per cwt. in Saturday's closing price-levels. Our Forward Market has ruled steady to-day and prices are nearly unaltered.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the bazar to-day:

Fine White Java Sugar:—

Ready Rs. 12/4 per cwt.

Transhipment Rs. 2/8 per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment October Rs. 7/15 per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment Nov.-Dec. Rs. 7/15 per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment Jan.-March Rs. 8/2 per cwt. F.B.H.

Tone:—Steady.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

—:o:—

...AUGUST 1929.

The supplement to the Indian Trade Journal ... on the 10th instant, ... months of ... ties were ... aggregate, ... 1.85 lakhs ... with ... months ...

Money Market.

—:o:—

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 28.

B.C. RATE—
T T 1|5 25|32.
D D 1|5 13|16
LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1|5 13|16 Ready.
Banks Selling D D 1|5 27|32.
Banks Selling T T 1|5 13|16 1st 15th Nov.
Banks Selling T T 1|5 27|32 15th 30th Nov.
Banks Selling T T 1|5 15|16 Jany.
Banks Buying T T 1|5 7|8 Cash.
Banks Buying D D 1|5 15|16 Near.
Banks Buying T T 1|5 7|8 Near.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|6 7|32 Mail.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|6 1|4 15th Nov.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|6 9|32 Nov.
NEW YORK—
B. C. Rate T T 276 3|4.
Banks Selling T T 276 1|2.
Banks Selling D D 275.
PARIS—
Bank Selling D D 977.
Banks Buying D D 932.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 940.
JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 132 1|4.
Banks Buying 60 Days 129 3|4.
HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 122 1|4.
SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 153 3|4.
SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 157.
JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 89 7|8.
CROSS RATE—
New York—London 4.87 13|16 26th inst.
Shanghai—London 2|3 1|16 28th inst.
Japan—London 1|11 17|32 26th inst.
London—Paris 123.85 26th inst.
London—Belgium 34.870 26th inst.
London—Switzerland 25.17 26th inst.
London—Italy 93.10 26th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Easier.
Gold £4-4-11 1|2 25th instant; £4-4-11-1|2 26th inst.
Silver London Ready 23 1|8 25th inst., 23 26th inst.
Silver London Forward 23 5|16 25th inst., 23 3|16 26th inst.
Silver New York Ready 50 3|8 25th inst., 50 1|4 26th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 6 1|32 per cent 25th inst., 6 per cent 26th inst.
London Discounts 6 mos. 6 1|8 per cent 25th inst., 6 1|16 per cent 26th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 6 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 5-1|2 per cent.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 2 per cent nominal.
3 Mos. 3 1|4 per cent.
6 Mos. 5 per cent.
12 Mos. 4 per cent.
Tone:—Quiet.

—:o:—

Bank of Silver:—Quiet. China small sellers. Lack of sufficient support.
American Cross Rate dol 4.87-25|32.
Paris Cross Rate Frcs. 123.84.

BOMBAY WEEKLY STATISTICS.

—:o:—

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSO. LTD.

Oct. 25.

Receipts for week ending 24th Oct.

	1929. Bales.	1928. Bales.
Broach	401	5877
Oomras	562	9847
Dholleras	511	767
Broach	606	.....
Scindias	4778	350
Peregaums	.....	.....
Akolas	.....	.....
Amraotis	.....	.....
	358	17361

...ing 24th Oct. Bales.
980
9262
100
14829
1896
27067

...BOUR.

8112

14581
24th Oct. 1929. 1928.
7189
39489
7474
101146
2467
5700
213415 Bales.

...ll, 1st 1929 15...
...ump... 120502
...f 19412
raw
...alers.
...lls in Oct.
642350
70747
...time last year

Money is Ever Welcome

especially if it comes in the form of a gift.

SEND THIS COUPON TO-DAY.

COUPON

Please send me full free particulars of the Remington Portable Great Goodwill Prize Competition.

Name.....

Address.....

.....

Date..... (8)

(Post this coupon to the address below)

and you will receive full free particulars of the **GREAT GOODWILL COMPETITION** open to owners and purchasers of the

REMINGTON PORTABLE TYPEWRITER

which will enable anyone to earn handsome prizes.

THERE IS NO LIMIT TO THE AMOUNT ANYONE MAY OBTAIN UNDER THIS PLAN between 1st JUNE AND 30th NOVEMBER, 1929.

For every portable typewriter sold by all other dealers combined more than ten Remingtons are sold. Follow the lead of nearly 40,000 satisfied users in India alone, and buy a

REMINGTON PORTABLE

REMINGTON TYPEWRITER Co. (BOMBAY), Ltd.,
Neville House, Nicol Road, BOMBAY.

BULLION.

—:o:—

The Bombay Bullion Brokers Assn., Ltd).

SILVER

—:o:—

Bombay, Oct. 28.

London Ready	23	0	0
London Forward	23	2	0
China opening	2	3	1
China closing	2	3	1
Ready ... cent	50	5	0
Kartak opening	52	8	0
Kartak closing	52	6	0
Magsar opening	52	8	0
Magsar closing	52	3	0
Tejimandi:—			
Kartak	0	9	0
Magsar	0	12	0

—:o:—

GOLD.

—:o:—

Ready	21	7	6
Kartak	21	7	6
Magsar	21	7	9
National City	21	10	3
N. Manordas	21	9	9

—:o:—

FORWARD BUSINESS IN JUTE

—:o:—

NEW EXCHANGE STARTED.

—:o:—

The New York Burlap and Jute Exchange, Inc. has commenced trading in Burlap Futures from 16th instant as under:—

Trading hours daily from 10-15 a.m. to 3-0 p.m. and Saturdays from 10-15 a.m. to 12-0 noon.

Trading unit: 25 bales (50,000 yards)

Basis grade 40", 8 oz., Standard Calcutta Burlap. Five other grades and sizes tenderable against Exchange contract at fixed differentials A, B, C and D Mill groupings on official list with the Secretary of the Exchange.

Quotations are in cents and hundredths of a cent per yard.

Each fluctuation of one one-hundredth of a cent will represent dol. 5.00. A fluctuation ... will represent dol 500.00.

Calculated on the basis of prevailing prices, the value of each contract will be approximately dol 3,400.00

Trading will be a single months beginning with the current month and in each of the 11 subsequent calendar months.

Commission rates per contract of 50,000 yards for a round turn for non-members, are as follows:

Domestic	Foreign
Irrispective of price	
Dol. 25 00	Dol. 30.00

TENDERABLE GRADES OF BURLAP.

The following constructions of Standard Calcutta Burlap may be delivered against The New York Burlap and Jute Exchange, Inc. Burlap Contract, to wit: 36-8 oz., 36-10 oz., 40-7 1-2 oz., 40-8 oz., 40-10 oz., 40-10 1-2 oz; said Burlap to be the make of one of the mills listed on the official list of Calcutta Mills on file with the Secretary of the Exchange.

DIFFERENTES IN VALUE BETWEEN GRADES.

The premiums and discounts to prevail in respect to the various constructions and mill makes tenderable against Exchange contract shall be as follows:

Constructions

	A-B
40-10	1-2 oz. plus 150 points
40-10	oz. plus 120 points
36-10	oz. plus 55 points
40-8	oz. Basis
40-7	1-2 oz. minus 30 points
36-8	oz. minus 60 points

Mill Groupings

C	D
plus 140 points	plus 125 points
plus 110 points	plus 95 points
minus 10 points	minus 25 points
minus 40 points	minus 55 points
minus 70 points	minus 85 points

Each Contract of Burlap to be Made Up of One Construction and the Outturn of One Mill

In fulfillment of every contract the seller must deliver 25 bales (50,000 yards) which must be made up exclusively of one of the constructions tenderable against Exchange contract as provided in the By-Laws and which must also be made up exclusively of the outturn of one of the mills specified in the official list of Calcutta Mills on file with the Secretary of the Exchange; each bale to be a standard iron bound Calcutta pressed bale, of 2000 yards.

—:o:—

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Oct. 28.

3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 63|10|6.

4 per cent ...onversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. ...0|10.

4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 90|6.

4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 77|5

2-1|2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. ...2.

4-1|2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 87|4.

5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 96|3

5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 97|11.

5 per cent Loan due 1939-44 Rs. 95|11

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 19... Rs. 100|5.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 101|2.

6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 100|9.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 101|10.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 102|10.

6-1|2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 106|6.

4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 76.

4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 75.

5 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 98|7.

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 103|5.

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 75.

6 per cent Municipal due 1929-... Rs. 100.

FORWARD RATES. 4th Novem... has settlement 3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 63-6-6; 5 per cent 1945-55 Rs. 101-2-0.

Tone of Market:—3-1|2 per cent steadier, others dull.

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SHIPPING.

P.&O. British India
(Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. & O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES, (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers.		Tons.
1929		ALD	
2 Nov.	Razmak ..		10,602
9 ,,	Maloja x ..	VESSELS	20,837
16 ,,	Ranchi ..		16,650
23 ,,	Macedonia* ..		11,120
30 ,,	Morea ..		10,954
7 Dec.	Naldera x ..		16,088
14 ,,	Viceroy of India ..		19,649
21 ,,	Rawalpindi*		16,614
28 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind	NOW SAIL	11,518
1930			
4 Jan.	Nerkunda x .		16,672
11 ,,	Ranpura ..		10,602
18 ,,	Rajputana* .	DIRECT	16,568
25 ,,	Ranchi ..		16,650
1 Feb.	Mooltan x ..		20,847
8 ,,	Morea ..		10,954
15 ,,	Mantua* ..		10,946
22 ,,	Viceroy of India ..	FROM	19,000
1 Mar.	Maloja x ..		20,837
8 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
15 ,,	Razmak@ ..	BOMBAY	10,602
22 ,,	Ranpura ..		16,601
29 ,,	Naldera x ..		16,088
5 Apr.	Ranchi ..		16,650
12 ,,	Rawalpindi*	WITHOUT	16,619
17 ,,	Morea(Extra).		10,948
19 ,,	Razmak ..		10,602
25 ,,	Malwa* ..		11,000
26 ,,	Narkunda* ..		16,672
3 May.	Viceroy of India ..	TRAN-SHIPMENT	19,648
10 ,,	Rajputana* ..		16,568
17 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind	AT	11,518
24 ,,	Mooltan x ..		20,847
31 ,,	Macedonia ..		11,120
7 June	Mantua ..	ADEN	10,946
14 ,,	Comoriu ..		15,132
21 ,,	Maloja ..		20,837
28 ,,	Razmak ..		10,857

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST and SECOND Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail steamer during the period, commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. "MACEDONIA" on the 31st May 1930 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 20th September 1930. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon, Saloon.
To London and back by Sea	£108 £75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions	£126 £90
To Marseilles and back	£160 £72

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 18th January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT PORT SUDAN, MALTA, and/or TANGIER.

Date about.	Steamers.		Tons.
1929			
30th Nov.	Dumana	..	8,427
28th Dec.	Domala	..	8,422
1930			
3rd Apr.	Dumana	..	8,427
24th ,,	Domala	..	8,442

These two vessels are only one class ships. Fares as follows:—

	Single.	Return.
Boarding to Plymouth.	A £64	£115
	B £60	£105
	C £50	£88

SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi, via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according to demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co., Agents, Ballard Estate Bombay

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1929		
8th Nov.	Narkunda ..	Australia.
22nd ,,	Rajputana ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.
6th Dec.	Mooltan ..	Australia.
20th ,,	Mantua ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.
1930		
3rd Jan.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia.
17th ,,	Macedonia ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.
31st ,,	Naldera ..	Colombo and Australia.
14th Feb.	Rawalpindi* ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
28th ,,	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia.
28th Mar.	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.
25th April	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia.
9th May	Ranpura ..	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan
23rd ,,	Naldera ..	Colombo and Australia.
6th June	Morea ..	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan

* Cargo only.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only at the following fares from Bombay.

To Fremantle	£74
Adelaide	£76
Melbourne	£78
Sydney	£80
Brisbane	£83
Auckland or Wellington (N. Z.)	£100 via Sydney

Periods of availability 16 Weeks. Sailings approximately every month.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1929		
30th Oct.	Barpeta ..	Basrah via Verawal Mangrole Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
1st Nov.	Varsova ..	Basrah via Karachi
2nd ,,	Chakla ..	Karachi via Porebunder Dwarka and C' Mandvi.
4th Oct.	Vita ..	Karachi via Porebunder. P'Okha & C'Mandvi,
6th Nov.	Karagola ..	East & South Africa.
about 9th Nov.	Ellora ..	Mombassa

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500/- only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Monday, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays and Saturday, every week. The departure of the Karachi mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the outward English mail.

Local passengers for Karachi will only proceed by Thursday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Bussrah.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co., Ballard Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING

NYK LINE

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
*Tottori Maru ..	5973	20 Oct.	31 Oct.
Suwa Maru ..	10700	.. ..	@30Oct.
Awa Maru ..	602	2 Nov	13 Nov.
Fushimi Maru ..	11000	.. ..	@13Nov
@Nagato Maru ..	5901	15 Nov.	27 Nov.
Hakozaki Maru ..	10500	.. ..	@27 ,,
Yamagata Maru.	3807	20 Nov.	2 Dec.
Hakusan Maru ..	10400	.. ..	@11Dec
Tamba Maru ..	5845	30 Nov.	14 Dec.

* Do not carry passengers,
@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseille
Kamo Maru ..	8000	31 Oct.	17 Nov.
Katori Maru ..	10000	14 Nov.	1 Dec.
Atsuta Maru ..	8000	28 Nov.	15 Dec.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hong-kong	From Kobe.
		Maiden	
Korea Maru ..	20000	1 & Nov.	20 Nov.
Shinyo Maru ..	22000	27 Nov.	4 Dec.

Other are Orient-Seattle, South-American (East and West Coast) and Japan Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars on which are furnished on application to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, Canada Building, Hornby Rd. Bombay Phone No. 20279, 23738. Telegrams:—"YUSEN."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K.Line

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamers.	Arrival.	Departure
Chifuku Maru ..	27th Oct.	8th Nov.
Shunko Maru ..	8th Nov.	22nd ,,
Hon iuiu Maru ..	24th Nov.	6th Dec.
Shinnoh Maru ..	9th Dec.	21st ,,

For particulars apply to:—
OSAKA SHOSEN KHAISHA, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan).
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473.
Telegrams "SHOSEN."
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DOUBLE THE NUMBER

ATANK NIGRAH PILLS

Spend 16 annas and you get 32.

To sure Constipation, Brain-fag and urinal disorders.

Ask for Price list.

The ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY, Jamnagar (Kathiawar)

Bombay Office: Kalbadevi Road

ULCERINE (Regd.)

Without operation, cures—Piles, Fistula, Carbuncle, Whitlow, Gangrene, Boils, Foul Ulcer etc., on application. Instantly relieves all pain of poisonous Boils and Sores, cures all sore magically. Even deep seated wounds of any extent cured in a week. It is taken also internally as best blood purifier. Guaranteed. Phial Re. 1-4, postage extra.

Free booklet to be had from FORMULA CO., Kandi, Ahmedabad.

Agents: J. Tiratt and Co., Bunder Road, Karachi, Thomas and Co., Clive Road, Allahabad, Kemp & Co., Calcutta.

BANKING.

Established THEB 1895

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

Head Office:—47, The Mall, Lahore.

Authorised Capital...1 Crore. Issued and Subscribed Capital...50 Lacs.
Reserve Fund :—Rs. 17,00,000/- Paid up Capital :—Rs. 31,23,157.

Local Advisory Committee :—1. Raja Govind Lal (Chairman), 2. Sir Manmohandas Ramji, and 3. Lala Kishen Prasad.

London Bankers—The Midland Bank, Ltd., 5, Threadneedle Street, London E. C. 2.

American Bankers—The Irving Trust Company, New York.

Branches :—Abohar, Allahabad, Ambala City, Ambala Cantt., Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore City, Gojra, Gujranwala, Hafizabad, Hoshiarpur, Hyderabad (Sindh), Jammu, Jaranwalla, Jhang Maghiana, Jhelum, Jullundur City, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Ludhiana, Lyallpur Meerut City, Moga, Montgomery, Multan City, Okara, Patiala Peshawar City, Peshawar Cantt., Quetta, Rawalpindi, Sangla Hill, Sargodha, Sialkot City, Simla, and Srinagar (Kashmir.)

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Sassoon House, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

MULK RAJ BHALLA. Managing Director.

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G. A. NATESAN & CO., PUBLISHERS, MADRAS.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX Statutory Statement of Accounts prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN.

B.L. THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT 136427, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY. Tels. No. 22907.

Bank of Baroda Ltd.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gackwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up	Rs. 30,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 23,50,000

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BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur, Amreli, Kalool, Dwarka, Kadi and Karjan.

DIRECTORS:
Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E. (Chairman.)
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FUNDED CAPITAL Rs. 2,78,200. Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

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PROMPT CLAIMS SETTLEMENTS
WITH INTEREST FOR ANY UNUSUAL DELAY.

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25% of the Premium refunded as Bonus. Funds about Rs. 2½ Lakhs.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 As. 8 per month. Active and Honest Agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Mazgaon, BOMBAY, 10.

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THE INDIAN ALBUM IS AN ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY ART JOURNAL, DESERVING A PLACE IN EVERY DRAWING ROOM AND LIBRARY.

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WANTED—Agents in every Town.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

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For First Twenty Words AND **ONE ANNA**

For each Additional word

Terms :—CASH with order.

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The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. —Advertisement Department, 'Bombay Chronicle,'" to be paid for

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

COMPETENT HANDS are always in demand. Let your case be properly represented by THE EASTERN SERVICE AGENCY, Wakefield House, Sprott Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

A 1969

WANTED—UNDERWRITERS AND AGENTS on decent Commission to sell Shares of a newly started Life Insurance Company. Strong Board of Directorate composing of businessmen of vast experience. Apply to Messrs. ARYAN PLANTERS' AGENCY, 7, Mission Row, "B" Block, Calcutta.

WANTED.

Applications are invited for the post of permanent DISTRICT INSPECTORS under the BRITANIA TEA CO., LTD., to organise agencies for sale of "BRITANIA TEA" (loose or packed by the company) starting salary Rs. 130-25-300, plus bonus. Candidates if selected, will have to qualify themselves by purchasing shares of the Company worth Rs. 130/- and the full amount is to be paid after selection. Applications with copies of testimonials should be forwarded to the Calcutta Office of the Company: BRITANIA TEA CO., LTD., 25 B. Swallow Lane, Calcutta.

MATRIMONIAL.

WANTED HINDUS OF BOTH SEXES desiring suitable matches in ordinary, inter-sect, inter-caste and inter-provincial marriages and widow remarriages. Apply BOMBAY MARRIAGE BUREAU, POST BOX 874 BOMBAY, with anna stamp for prospectus.

M 32979

LOAN.

18000 RUPEES LOANS without interest for 10 years granted. New applicants' enlistment continued as per concession rate till 28th October, 1929. Next date for granting loan fixed 31st October, 1929. Ask list of loans distributed and rules. Agents wanted. THE BANKING & INDUSTRIAL SYNDICATE, LTD., Bombay 2.

MOTOR & ACCESSORIES.

WANTED.—A Second Hand MOTOR CAR in running order. See SAJAN & COY., Tiles Merchants, 18, Custom House Road, Fort.

JA R1959

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LIMITED.

Dalhousie Square North, Calcutta.

Premier and Largest Indian Hotel. Best arrangements. Home comforts. Family suits available.

Daily charges—Rs. 10, 6, 4-8 and 3. Telegrams:—"CALHOTEL."

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

SALE OF SANDALWOOD.

ON 12th December, 1929, at 12 noon, 200 to 250 tons of cleaned sandalwood will be sold in small lots in public auction at Fraserpet, Coorg.

For further particulars please apply to the CHIEF FOREST OFFICER, Coorg, Mercara P. O

N 33044

NOTIFICATION

WANTED the following staff temporary for one year for Visnagar Water Works.

1. MECHANIC for Pipe laying.
1. MAISTRY and LEVELLER.
1. SUB-MAISTRY.

The applicant should apply to the undersigned on or before the 18th November, 1929, stating their qualifications and the salary they expect with copies of testimonials.

N. V. VEEHALEKAR,
Ag. Executive Engineer,
Kadi Division.
33048

SCHEDULE "A".

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

(Rule 8.)

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED for public information in accordance with Rule 8, Part II, of the Rules for Places of Public Amusement in the City of Bombay, 1914, made under Section 22, Sub-Section (1), Clauses (f), (i), (g) and (h) of the City of Bombay Police Act, 1902, by the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, with the previous sanction of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay in Council that I, DORAB JAMSHEDJI PANDAY, propose erecting a Cinema Theatre, Vincent Road, Parel, on the ground belonging to The Bombay Improvement Trust admeasuring about 1,500 square yards, Plot Nos. 11 and 12, Scheme No. 60 and assessed under Municipal Ward No. —— Street No. —— and registered under Collector's New Survey No. ——

Notice is hereby given that any objections to the erection of the said Cinema Theatre should be received by the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, not later than the 11th day of November, 1929, that is to say, within 14 days from the date of this notice.

Bombay, 29th October, 1929.
DORAB J. PANDAY,
33051

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per S. S. "CHIFUKU MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 27th October from Japan, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang and Colombo and are requested to send their Bills of Lading to this Office for countersignature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days after the date of discharge. No survey will be held on cargo in single gunny. Messrs. Ericson and Richards, the Marine Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. The Bills for claims are to be sent to this Office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

POLICE NOTICE.

DIVALI ILLUMINATIONS—TRAFFIC REGULATIONS.

NORTH BOUND VEHICULAR TRAFFIC will proceed from the Town Hall via Bazar Gate Street across Hornby Road, Cruickshank Road, Kalbadevi Road, Pydhoni, Bhendi Bazar and beyond the J. J. Hospital.

SOUTH BOUND VEHICULAR TRAFFIC will proceed from the J. J. Hospital via Bhendi Bazar, Pydhoni, Kalbadevi Road as far as the corner of Shaik Memon Street, down Shaik Memon Street to Carnac Road, Hornby Road, Bazar Gate Street and Town Hall.

Vehicles moving north will be turned up Kalbadevi and not up Shaik Memon Street.

Vehicles will not be allowed to turn round on any of the roads mentioned above.

Vehicular traffic may break away from the route by turning into any side street on the left hand side of the routes laid down above.

P. A. KELLY,
Commissioner of Police.
Head Police Office:
Bombay, 24th October, 1929.
33046

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

DIVALI HOLIDAYS.

FOR the convenience of passengers during the Divali holidays the passenger train leaving Colaba at 21.40 hours will be duplicated on the night of the 30th from Colaba to Surat and again on the night of the 31st.

On the return journey from Surat there will be a duplicate 4 Up Express train on Sunday the 3rd November, on which date a duplicate Kathiawar Mail will also be arranged if necessary from Ahmedabad to Colaba.

H. P. BALL,
General Traffic Manager.
General Traffic Manager's Office,
Church Gate Street, Fort,
Bombay, 28th October, 1929.
33050

IRAQ RAILWAYS.

VISIT BAGDAD, BABYLON AND THE TOWER OF BABEL.

Cool Climate November to March.

SPECIAL CONCESSION FARES TO TOURISTS FROM INDIA: DOUBLE JOURNEY FOR 1-1/2 SINGLE FARES.

for 1st and 2nd Class passengers, tickets available for 14 days covering journeys as under:—

BASRA to BAGDAD via UR JUNCTION (for Ur of the CHALDEES) and Hillah (for BABYLON) returning from Bagdad (via KERBALA) to BASRAH. 1st Class Rs. 106-1; 2nd Class Rs. 61-13. Weekly steamer service between India and Iraq.

Full particulars from—

Agent for the Government Railways of Iraq,
Ballard Estate, Bombay,
and all Principal Passenger Agents in India.
33037

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 1565 of 1929.

Messrs. GOKALDAS PREMJI OOKERDA & CO. ...Plaintiffs.
vs.
K. RAMMURTI .....Defendant.

To,
K. RAMMURTI, Esq.,
The Defendant abovenamed.

THE PLAINTIFFS have filed the above suit against you for recovery of Rs. 5,715/- with interest at 12 per cent per annum and costs and interest on judgment and that you are summoned to appear on the 13th day of November, 1929, at 11-15 a.m. in this Court in default of your appearance, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Witness Sir N. W. Kemp, Acting Chief Justice Bombay the 23rd August 1929.

J. D. PARIKH.
For Messrs. Raghavayya Nagindas & Co.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
33049

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

Hospital Authorities and Private Practitioners are specially requested to kindly inform Chettiar, 29, Vishrani Building, Parel, whether one Meenakshisundaram Chettiar of Malaiyadikuruchi, Tinnevelly District, is under their treatment.
33052

AUCTION SALES.

MESSRS. BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on MONDAY, the 11th November next at 4 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction in the compound of Victoria Gardens:—

Unserviceable materials such as iron joists, R. S. beams, and girders, curved iron sheets, rotten timbers, long props, large and small wooden planks, etc., etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT AND CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

A SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

Messrs. GLOBE THEATRES Ltd. (of Calcutta)

The Proprietors of

THE CAPITOL

SUPER CINEMA

will reopen next week

THE OLD CINEMA PRECIOUS

(Lamington Road)

After extensive repairs and renovations under the New Name of the

RIALTO

Remember its going to be the

PRIDE OF THE "GLOBE" AND RENDEZVOUS OF BOMBAY.

THE CAPITOL

The LATEST at 6-30 & 10 P.M.

WILLIAM HAINES

in a Smart Polo Picture of

THE SMART SET

with

JACK HOLT

of "Submarine" fame.

You'll Cheer while you laugh while you thrill!

THE CAPITOL

Special Daily Change of Pictures for the Diwali Holidays

On WEDNES. 30th October at 4, 6-30 and 10 P.M.

JOHN GILBERT & RENEE ADOREE in

THE COSSACKS

On Thursday 31st October at 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

Karl Dane & Geo. K. Arthur in

ROOKIES

On Friday 1st November at 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

John Gilbert & Greta Garbo in

FLESH and the DEVIL

Please Book early to avoid disappointment.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
6-30 and 10 p.m.
DOLORES COSTELLO
in
GLORIOUS BETSY
A TALKING & SINGING PICTURE.
GLAMOROUS STORY OF THE BELLE OF BALTIMORE AND JEROME BONAPARTE BROTHER OF NAPOLEON!

EMPIRE THEATRE
6-30; 8-15 and 10 p.m.
LOVE'S GREAT DRAMA.
ETERNAL LOVE
featuring
JOHN BARRYMORE
with
CAMILLA HORN
A primitive Alpine fire-brand wakens to find himself wed to a hell-cat!

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
6-30; 8-15 and 10 p.m.
A SWEDISH PRODUCTION.
SIN
featuring
LARS HANSON
and
ELISSA LAND!
A Cataclysm of Emotions Surging Thrills and Chilling Gasps.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
GALA PREMIERE
NEXT FRIDAY AT 10 P.M.
OF
Universal's
MILLION DOLLAR TALKIE
"BROADWAY"
FEATURING
GLEN TRYON AND EVELYN BRENT
The most Stupendous Production ever conceived.

EMPIRE THEATRE
NEXT SATURDAY
BARONESS ORIZY'S FAMOUS NOVEL.
The Triumph
OF THE
Scarlet Pimpernel
FEATURING
MATHESON LANG
MATHESON LANG
MATHESON LANG
You must not miss it!

THE NEW INDIA
Assurance Company, Ltd.
Head Office:—Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
Chairman:—Sir Dorab J. Tata, Kt.

CAPITAL

Authorized	Rs.	6,00,00,000
Paid Up	Rs.	71,21,055
Subscribed	Rs.	71,21,055
TOTAL FUNDS.	Rs.	1,40,32,571

"The NEW INDIA is admitted" "by the largest General Insurance" "Company in India. From the" "Capital point of view, it may" "claim to be one of the largest" "Insurance Companies in the" "World."
Indian Insurance—June 1929

Agencies available for all classes of Assurance—
Life, Fire, Marine, Accident, Motor Car, All Risks Etc. Etc., in unrepresented parts.

OUR C. P. LETTER.

Loss To C. P. Educational Service.

PREVENTION OF ADULTERATION OF GHEE.

(From Our Correspondent.)
NAGPUR, Oct. 22.

To-day's Central Provinces Government Gazette announces that the services of Richard Henry Beckett, C.I.E., officiating Director of Public Instruction, Central Provinces, on leave, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay, with effect from the date of the termination of his leave, for employment as Director of Public Instruction in that province. Before his appointment as Director, Mr. Beckett was the Principal of the Victoria College of Science, Nagpur.

Mr. A. G. Dix, Deputy Director of Public Instruction, has already left the province on his appointment as Secretary of the Public Service Commission.

With the departure of these two officers the Central Provinces Educational Service is poorer to-day.

In view of the expiry of the term of office of the present Vice-Chancellor of the Nagpur University, the Executive Council considered names for the office for recommending them to the Court. It was proposed to recommend the name of Sir B. K. Bose, but on his making a personal statement that for reasons of health he would be unable to carry on further the duties of the Vice-Chancellor, the proposal was withdrawn. The Council then recommended the names of Rev. Dr. J. F. McFayden, Mr. P. S. Kotval and the Hon. Sir S. M. Chitnavis for the office to the Court. Most of the educationists are in favour of Dr. J. F. McFayden and there is every likelihood of his election by the Court. Rao Bahadur V. M. Kelkar and Khan Bahadur H. M. Wilayatullah are candidates for the post of the Treasurer.

VERNACULAR AS MEDIA OF INSTRUCTION.

The Nagpur University has appointed a Committee to consider the question of introduction of vernaculars as media of instruction and examination in the University. The Committee has issued a questionnaire to the various educational institutions and the public inviting them to express their opinion on the various questions connected with the subject.

ADULTERATION IN GHEE.

The Nagpur Municipal Committee has resolved to take strong measures to prevent the adulteration of ghee with vegetable ghee.

A sub-committee has been appointed to propose amendments to the existing laws for licensing the sale of ghee and preventing adulteration and the amendment of the law to empower the office-bearers of the Municipal Committee to confiscate adulterated stuff and inflict punishment without reference to the ordinary Court of law.

It is also proposed to levy heavy tax on vegetable ghee so that it cannot be sold cheaper than the genuine pure ghee.

NOMINATIONS TO ASSIST LABOUR COMMISSION.

It is understood that Messrs. L. H. Bartlett, Seth Mathuradas Mohota, R. W. Fulay and Mrs. Anasuyabai Kale will be nominated by the Central Provinces Government to work with and assist the Whitley Labour Commission when it arrives in the Central Provinces and Berar. The latter two members will represent workers while the former two members will represent the employers.

INDIAN ARMY BENEVOLENT FUND.

A Jubbulpore Brigade Order states:—In order to raise funds for the Indian Army Benevolent Fund it has been decided to have a local Committee composed of Major Z. G. Burmester, 13th D. C. O. Lancers (President), Major B. G. M. Nixon, 1/17th Dogra Regiment (P. W. O.) and Major E. L. Hill, Signal P. C. (India), (members), to organize various entertainments. The date and place of the meeting of the Committee will be fixed by the President in communication with the members. The proposals of the Committee will be forwarded so as to reach Brigade Headquarters by the 25th October, 1929.

C. P. SESAMUM CROP FORECAST.

—:o:—

(From Our Correspondent.)
NAGPUR, Oct. 22.

The second forecast of the til (sesamum) crop of the Central Provinces and Berar for the season 1929-30 states that the total area under the crop in C. P. and Berar together is estimated to be 539,465 acres. It falls short of the area reported at the corresponding period and the actual area of last year by 11 and 16 per cent. respectively. The decrease which is shared by almost all districts is noticeable in Damoh and Hoshangabad and to a lesser extent Nimar, Nagpur, Raipur and Bilaspur. It is chiefly due to excessive and continuous rain in August and the beginning of September which restricted sowings of rabi til.

Heavy and continuous rain in July and August stunted the growth and damaged the crop to varying degrees in the Jubbulpore division and Raipur district where the expected outturn ranges from 68 to 100 per cent. of the normal. In the remaining districts of the C. P. the crop is generally in good condition and the outturn is anticipated to reach 105 to 120 per cent. In Berar, the long break in August retarded growth, but September rain improved the condition. The outturn is estimated to be normal except in Akola where it is reported to be 75 per cent. only of normal. For the province as a whole the estimate works out to 103 per cent.

FREE EDUCATION TO MASSES.

—:o:—

An Appeal To The Public.

The Hon. Secretary of the D. A. V. Free Night School writes:—

The school is kept open from 7-15 to 9-15 p.m. (Standard Time) to impart free education in English, Mathematics, History, Geography, Sanskrit and Hindi, under efficient graduate teachers. The only institution of its kind in Bombay, it aims at destroying the illiteracy of the masses—without caste, creed, race and age restrictions, thus, to ameliorate the condition of the poor citizens. It is hoped that, with the further development of the work, it will be able to extend its usefulness still further.

Our country, especially, Bombay, is suffering from growing unemployment and trade depression. Many die of starvation and epidemics. Public help and encouragement is necessary to advance the cause of Mother India. Instead of giving help to these people is it not absurd to spend lakhs of rupees over crackers in the name of Divali?

We, therefore, appeal to the public to abstain from using them and to make use of that money for the betterment of our poor countrymen. Our earnest request is for public sympathy to this extremely useful infant institution and to subscribe your mite in the form of a lump sum paid at once or in the form of monthly or annual subscriptions and will be most thankfully accepted by the Hon. Secretary, Hasan Pramjee Building, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

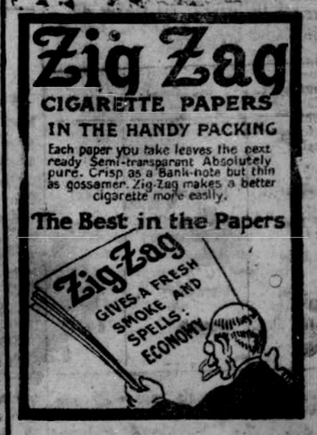
—:o:—

VICTORIA MEMORIAL SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

—:o:—

The Hon. Secretary of the above institution acknowledges receipt of the following contributions towards the School:—

Amount previously acknowledged Rs. 5,51,094-10-7; The Bombay Government Grant-in-aid for the year 1929-30 Rs. 1,570-0-0; The Trustees of the Kanji Khetsey Charity Trust for July and August 1929 Rs. 400-0-0; Mr. Taherally Sharafally Lookmanji, through his Solicitors, Messrs. Jamshedji Rustomji and Devidas Rs. 75-0-0; Mr. Chimanlal H. Pandia Rs. 25-0-0; Bai Shirinbai H. L. Batliwala Rs 25-0-0; The Hon. Secretary, the Gujrat Vernacular Society Ahmedabad, being the amount of interest for 1928-29 on Rs. 500 donated by the late Dr. Nilkanthrai Dahyabhai for founding a Trust called "The Dr. John Robb Fund for the Blind" Rs. 17-0-0; Mr. Kaikhosharu J. Master Rs. 15-0-0; Mr. Manekshaw Navroji Kotwal Rs 15-0-0; A Zoroastrian Rs. 10-0-0; Mr. Cowasjee Muncherjee Banaji Rs. 10-0-0; A gentlfieman Rs. 10-0-0; Mr. M. X. Farrias Rs. 7-8-0; Parsi gentlemen Rs. 6-0-0; Sums of and under rupees five Rs. 19-0-0; Total Rs. 5,53,299-2-7.


Zig Zag
CIGARETTE PAPERS
IN THE HANDY PACKING
Each paper you take leaves the next ready Semi-transparent Absolutely pure. Crisp as a Bank-note but thin as gossamer. Zig-Zag makes a better cigarette more easily.
The Best in the Papers
Zig-Zag
GIVES A FRESH SMOKE AND SPELLS ECONOMY

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

—:o:—

TO-DAY.

Indian Tariff Board Meetings at C. J. Hall, 11 a.m.

THURSDAY, Oct. 31.

Kali Chaudas, Hindu Holiday. Banks Closed.

FRIDAY, November 1.

Divali, Hindu Holiday. Banks Closed.

SATURDAY, November 2.

Hindu New Year Day: Banks closed.

LUSITANIAN SPORTING CLUB.—The Lusitanian Sporting Club are holding a social and dance on Saturday, 2nd November, at 9 p.m. in the Institute Luso-Indiano Hall.

—:o:—

RELIGIOUS CLASSES.—Swami Vishwananda of Sri Ramkrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct a public class in English on the Bhagvad Gita at the Saraswat Hall, Alexandra Road, Gamdevi, on Wednesday, at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.).

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.—The office of the Maharashtriya Nabhik Co-operative Credit Society, Ltd., has been removed from the premises of Nagu Sayaji Wadi, Falkland Road, to Sarkari Tabela, Bombay 4 C/o Mr. Narayan Tukaram Waghmare.

—:o:—

SAMPURNA RAMAYANA KATHA KALAKSHEPAM:—The third of the 18 series of musical discourses on Ramayanam will feature "Ahalya Sapa Vimochanam" and will be conducted by Sangita Vidwan Ennapadam Venkitrama Bhagavathar of Southern India fame to-day at 8-30 p.m. at the specially erected pandal at Matunga (G. I. P.)

—:o:—

GITA PRAVACHAN AT MATUNGA.—Shastri Shree Narhari Vishnu Godshe, the fame of Bombay Gita Pathshala, will deliver Pravachan on Gita to-day (Tuesday), in the Hall of Seth Gokaldas Nensey's Bungalow, near Matunga G. I. P. Rly. Station. Separate arrangement is kept for ladies.

—:o:—

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.—The Homeward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Kaisar-i-Hind" with the mails from Bombay of the 19th instant arrived at Port Said at 9-30 p.m. on the 27th instant and left there at 1-30 a.m. the following day.

—:o:—

GITA PRAVACHAN.—At Ville Parle Sanskrit Pathshala, Braham Nivas Shastri Manishanker Dave will give a public 'Pravachan' on 'Gita', to-day (Tuesday), at 9-30 p.m. (S. T.). Mr. Jugalbhai of Shanta Cruz will sing some 'Bhajans.' All are cordiall invited.

FESTIVAL OF SHRI VENKETESHWAR.—The annual Brahmotsav of Shri Venketeshwar, Fanaswadi Temple, commences from 31st instant, and will continue upto 10th November. During the festival days, there will be processions both in the morning and night, accompanied by band and music. The "Tirtha" (i.e. bathing) ceremony will take place on the morning of 9th November at Chaupaty.

—:o:—

SCHOOLS COMMITTEE.—Special meeting of the Schools Committee will be held at the Corporation Hall, to-day (Tuesday), at 4-30 p.m. (B. T.), to consider the question of removing the Khandewadi Municipal Marathi Boys' School to some other suitable premises.

—:o:—

ARYA SAMAJ MATUNGA SIXTH ANNIVERSARY.—Celebrations will begin from 31st and continued till Thursday next. The programme for Thursday is as under:—

Worship and other rituals and preaching from 7-30 a.m. to 10 a.m. (S. T.); Bhajan and procession, 3 p.m. (S. T.). The procession start from the Samaj Mandir.

—:o:—

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.—The outward P. & O. Mail steamer "Ranchi" with the Mails from London of 17th instant arrived at Aden at 5-30 p.m. on the 27th instant and left there at 10 p.m. the same day. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday the 1st November.

The outward P. & O. Mail steamer "Narkunda" with Mails from London of 24th instant left Marseilles at 7-30 a.m. on the 26th instant.

—:o:—

"AMALGAMATED MILL-HANDS' UNION".—There will be a special general meeting of the Bombay Tenants' Welfare Institute in the Corporation Hall to-day (Tuesday) at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.), when Mr. Dattatraya Mayekar of the Girni Kamgar Mahamandal, will speak on the Pioneer Mill-workers' Union in Bombay, and its progress since 1924. Mr. Framji Billia, L.C.E., will preside. There will be several other speakers in support of the "Amalgamated Mill-Hands' Union" for promoting Labour peace and workmen's welfare movement. The meeting is specially meant for representatives of different Mill-workers' Unions, and they are requested to attend.

G. I. P. RAILWAY STORES STAFF UNION.

Under the auspices of the above Union, a special general meeting will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 6 p.m., in the Jer Building, opposite Loco Workshop, Parel, to consider the situation that has arisen on account of the unsatisfactory replies received from the Agent, to the several demands put forward by the staff. Mr. S. C. Joshi will preside.

—:o:—

DIVALI HOLIDAYS.

—:o:—

POSTAL NOTICES:—Saturday, the 2nd November 1929, will be a Post Office Holiday on account of "Devali."

All the departments of the Bombay G.P.O. Thackersey House, Ballard Pier and the town sub-offices will observe on that day the same working hours as on Sundays. The telegraph branches of the undermentioned combined offices will, however, remain open and work as usual.

1. Colaba. 2. Kalbadevi, 3. Fort St. Booking Office, 4. Masjid, 5. Mazgaon, 6. Byculla, 7. Girgaon, 8. M. Hill, 9. Tardeo, 10. Parel, 11. Dadar, 12. Dharavi, 13. Bandra, 14. Mahim, 15. Umarkhadi, 16. Mandvi.

The remaining combined offices will be entirely closed on that day.

Saturday, the 2nd November, 1929, being a Post Office holiday on account of "Devali" the following will be the latest hours of posting at the Bombay General Post Office for the homeward English mail closing on that day:—

Unregd. correspondence upto 11 a.m. on Saturday.

Unregd. correspondence with late fee of annas 4 on each article from 11 a.m. to 12 noon on Saturday.

Registered correspondence upto 7 p.m. on Friday.

Friday.

Parcels upto 6 p.m. on Friday.

Money Orders upto 3 p.m. on

Posting at the town sub-offices must be so regulated as to reach the General Post Office before the above mentioned hours.

No late fee correspondence will be accepted at the Town Sub-Offices.

—:o:—

ALL-INDIA HINDI SAHITYA SAMMELAN.

—:o:—

Pt. Krishna Kant Malaviya and other Secretaries wire from Allahabad:—

The session of the All-India Hindi Sahitya Sammelan, which was to be held at Gorakhpur, is postponed "sine die" owing to some insoluble difficulties.

In the best interests of the Sammelan postponement was essential and hence this step though with regret. Hoping Gorakhpur people and others concerned will not mind. Future dates of the session will be announced later on.

A CLERK'S SUICIDE.

—:o:—

JUMPS OUT OF MOVING TRAIN.

A Bombay man who believed to be a clerk in the Accountant-General's office, jumped out from the Poona Express at noon on Monday soon after the train left Kalyan.

The tragedy occurred between Dombivli and Diva. The man was hurtled several feet away from the railway lines and died instantly.

There was nothing to establish his identity beyond some lines he had written on a newspaper in his possession and signed "N. Rao, A. G.'s office."

The writing on the paper was as follows:—

"British womanhood is great
But Indian is greater,
I respect the first
And die for the other."

The dead man was travelling in a third class compartment at the rear end of the train. A woman passenger who saw him jumping and promptly gave the alarm. The communication cord was pulled and the train brought to a standstill.

When the guard and passengers rushed out to the spot, they found his battered body several yards away.

He left behind in the train a parcel addressed to a lady in Bombay and had in his coat pocket a letter from another lady in Secunderabad.

The body has been removed to Kalyan. The man was aged about 35, was wearing khaki shorts, a coat made by Messrs. Asquith and Lord, and a hat.

STOP PRESS

KING TO HOLD COUNCIL.

LONDON, Oct. 28.

It is announced that the King will hold council on November 5th at Buckingham Palace.

Dr. Paranjpe and Civilian Wright have been appointed Government of India delegate and technical adviser respectively to International Conference opening at Paris on November 5th under the auspices of League of Nations Draft International Convention relating to status of foreigners, double taxation and similar questions.

GENERAL STRIKE IN PALESTINE

Jerusalem.—All-Arab Conference representing Palestine, Syria and Trans-Jordan has resolved upon calling on British Government to cancel Balfour declaration and proclaiming general strike on November 2nd, anniversary of Declaration.—Reuter.

HINDU GYM. DIVALI SPORTS.

—:o:—

Keenly Contested Events

The Divali Sports of the P. J. Hindu Gymkhana, which is an annual function, were held this year on Saturday and Sunday last, on Kennedy Sea Face. A card of 20 events, including those for ladies and children, was provided and interest was kept up throughout the evening by the performances of comical feats by two of the members. Raja Saheb Pratapgirji Narsingirji presided over the occasion.

Mr. J. S. Shroff, Hon. Secretary, in welcoming Raja Saheb and guests, narrated the history the Divali sports and referred to the new extension of the Gymkhana Pavilion, which was now complete. It was evident that ladies were taking more interest in the department of sports, as could be seen from this year's entry, and he requested them to become members of the Gymkhana and take advantage of the special facilities provided for them.

Raja Saheb then distributed the prizes to the winners and the proceedings terminated late in the evening, after a vote of thanks to the President of the evening, was proposed by Mr. L. R. Tairsee.

The following is the results of some of the events:—

THROWING THE CRICKET BALL:—1. P. B. Katrecha. 2. K. G. Pardeshi.

100 YARDS:—1. P. B. Katrecha. 2. D. M. Khedekar.

PUTTING THE SHOT:—1. B. P. Wagh. 2. P. B. Katrecha.

120 YARDS HURDLES:—1. M. Ramkrishna Iyer. 2. P. B. Katrecha.

HIGH JUMP:—1. P. B. Katrecha. 2. M. Ramkrishna Iyer.

100 YARDS (Children):—First Batch: 1. K. J. Shilgaonkar. 2. Arvind Vakil. Second Batch: Sitakant G. Lad. 2. P. S. Dhage. Third Batch: 1. A. C. Sukhalankar. 2. P. M. Vijaykar. Fourth Batch: 1. M. G. Rane.

TARGET SHOOTING:—1. Mrs. Kamlabai M. Chandarana. 2. Mrs. J. S. Shroff.

LONG JUMP:—1. P. B. Katrecha. 2. K. V. Bhandarkar.

SACK RACE:—First Batch:—1. Dalaya B. S. 2. Shete. Second Batch: C. G. Gupte. 2. V. S. Shete. Third Batch: 1. D. D. Hate. 2. I. S. Dhage.

OBSTACLE RACE:—1. K. V. Bhandarkar. 2. G. S. Rao.

POTATO RACE:—First Batch: 1. Miss Rangnekar. 2. Hira Palekar. Second Batch: 1. Miss Shakuntala Shete. 2. Kamalabai Vaknis.

440 YARDS:—1. P. B. Katrecha. 2. K. V. Bhandarkar.

VETERANS' RACE:—1. T. H. Vakil. 2. R. D. Javeri.

ONE MILE:—1. V. R. Basrur. 2. Narayanswami.

ONE MILE CYCLE RACE:—1. B. P. Wagh. 2. T. G. Rane.

Hindu Gymkhana Championship Cup: P. B. Katrecha.

Open Championship Cup:—M. Ramkrishna Iyer.

ALL OVER A WATCHMAN'S POST.

—:o:—

PUNJABI AND PATHAN COME TO BLOWS.

Jealousy over the post of watchman is alleged to be the cause of a quarrel between a Pathan and a Punjabi at Sewree on Monday evening. Kalakhan Azadkhan the Pathan in question is a watchman in an office of the Bombay Port Trust and in the quarrel he was severely hit by the Punjabi with a lathi. The Pathan sustained a fracture on the front bone of his head and was removed to the K. E. M. Hospital, where he has been detained for treatment. The police are making efforts to trace the Punjabi

Latest Cotton Quotations.

—:o:—

JANUARY.

NEW YORK.

New York, Oct. 28.

Previous closing rate	18.32
To-day's opening rate	18.33
Difference	plus .01
To-day's closing rate	18.19
Difference	—.13

EXPECTATIONS.

Broach A-M ..... Rs. 333

LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, Oct. 28.

Previous closing rate	9.77
To-day's opening rate	9.77
Difference	nil.
To-day's closing rate	9.76
Difference	—.01

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

London, Oct. 28.

Silver Ready	22	15	0
Lower	0	1	0
Silver Forward	23	1	0
Lower	0	1	0

Tone of market: Quiet.

BOMBAY PRICES.

Bombay, Oct. 28.

1st Settlement	52	5	0
2nd Settlement	52	7	0

POONA "DIE HARDS"

—:o:—

"No" To Untouchables' Request.

TEMPLE TRUSTEES STICK TO THEIR GUNS.

POONA, Oct. 28.

In regard to the attempts made by Messrs. N. C. Kelkar, Bajaj and Bhopatkar to bring about an amicable settlement of the dispute over the Parwati Temple Entry Satyagraha, the Temple Trustees, it is understood received deputations from both the parties, Sanatanists and Satyagrahis and their sympathisers. They have considered fully the requests of both the parties and have decided to stick to the existing custom as it was not in their power to create new rights and establish new customs. Hence no concession would be made to either party.—Free Press.

—:o:—

UNTOUCHABLES' TEMPLE-ENTRY.

—:o:—

ORTHODOX HINDUS DETERMINED NOT TO ALLOW THE RIGHT.

—:o:—

At a mass meeting of the orthodox Hindus of Bombay held at Madhav Baugh on Sunday afternoon, under the presidentship of Mr. Hiralal D. Nanavati, to protest against the forcible entry into Hindu temples contemplated by the leaders of the untouchables, the resolution was unanimously adopted.

"This meeting emphatically depicates the attitude of forcible entry into the Hindu Temples by the untouchables, under the pretend of worshipping the idols in the temples built for the High Class Hindus, who have been following the Sanatan Vanasram Dharm for thousands of years, as the same is against their beliefs and observances; and states that while there an separate temples for the untouchables at several places, it is not at all befitting them that they should start such a rebellion in the Hindu Society, and they are hereby warned that notwithstanding this, if the untouchables make an attempt to forcibly enter the Hindu temples, they will be stopped from doing so by all possible means."

A committee was also formed to raise funds and to form a volunteer corps for the purpose.

—:o:—

KALINA UNTOUCHABLES' SUPPORT.

—:o:—

The Village Propaganda Committee of the Samaj Samata Sangh visited Koli Kalina near Santa Cruz and Kurla on Sunday last and attended the mass meeting of the Depressed Classes, Mr. G R. Pradhan, presided.

The following resolutions were passed:—

(1) To thank the philanthropic Parsi gentleman who provided the depressed class boys with Scout dress.

(2) To thank Government and the members who voted in favour of the Sarda Bill.

(3) To support the Parvati and Bombay Satyagraha movements.

Mr. B. R. Kadrekar exhorted the audience to start Satyagrah campaign in their own districts, and help their fellow-brothers in making the Satyagrah successful. The President urged the necessity of Sangathan of the depressed classes. He requested them to forget the differences that were existing between them. He also asked them not to depend upon the higher classes for their welfare and uplift etc. He concluded with an earnest appeal that they should not marry their daughters and sons before the age of 14 and 18 respectively, thus proving useful to themselves and to the Motherland.

In the Divali holidays the members of the Village Propaganda Committee of Samaj Samata Sangh will visit some villages of the Thana and Kolaba Districts.

—:o:—

"SATYAGRAHA" AND INTERNECINE HOSTILITY.

—:o:—

The following paragraph occurs in Mr. S. N. Dabholkar's appeal to Hindu Community on the question of "untouchability":—

With the help of the word "Satyagraha," a misnomer, because "Agraha" is found by expereince to have made with "Satya" a disagreeable compound, each party, considering its own side as of Truth, attempts to pull down the other party's edifice. The result is that "Satya" completely retires and "Agraha" ill succeeds on the field, widening, of course, the gulf between the parties. Internecine hostility is the deadliest poison to "Hind Mata," and no progress in any direction is progress for her ultimate good, unless Peace first precedes it.

—:o:—

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

—:o:—

POONA, Oct. 28.

A few thundershowers are reported from the Madras Presidency, Bengal and Lower Burma.

Chief amounts of rainfall are:—Port Blair one inch; Diamond Island and Toungoo a quarter each; Jalpaiguri a half; Cochin to Nellore three quarters and Negapatam a half.

Forecast:—Rainfall is likely to extend in the Madras Presidency and Mysore.—A.P.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE.

—:o:—

Limit Of Contribution From Revenue.

CITY FATHERS AND GRANTS TO PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

The Bombay Municipal Corporation on Monday referred to a special committee the question of rules regarding the grants to primary schools in the city. They also resolved to modify a previous resolution of the Corporation so as to raise the limit of total expenditure to be met out of the revenue on Capital Works from Rs. 2 lacs to Rs. 3 lacs.

Mr. J. B. Boman-Behram moved that the revised set of rules governing the award of grants-in-aid to primary schools in the city of Bombay should be approved subject to confirmation by the Government. Mr. Boman Behram giving the history of the question since 1921 said the Corporation accepted the principle of revising grant-in-aid rules by declaring that they would raise the percentage of grants-in-aid from 33 1/3 to 50. The proposal was forwarded to Government for its approval and the Government suggested to them that their code of grants-in-aid should be self-contained, that no private institution should receive a double grant, namely, one from Government and another from the Corporation and that the Corporation should sider whether the grant should not be paid on the basis of average attendance of the pupils and result of the School's work. The replies of the Schools Committee to the suggestions were that a rule had been framed laying it down that aided schools should not be paid double grants, that instead of capitation system of grants, the grants should be based on the annual expenditure of the schools and that the maximum should be raised to 50 per cent.

He then replied to various criticisms and said if members of Corporation with vested interest were allowed to sit in the Corporation, he failed to see why members of the Schools Committee should not exercise the same privilege. Of course, he said, where there was necessary, they need not vote.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta moved an amendment to refer the question to a Special Committee which he named which was agreed to.

Mr. V. N Chandavarkar, Chairman, Standing Committee then asked for the sanction of the House to approve and adopt the recommendation of the Standing Committee to modify the Corporation resolution of 1917 so as to raise the limit of total expenditure to be met out of revenue on Capital Works from Rs. 2 lacs to Rs. 3 lacs. The Corporation agreed to the resolution.

The Corporation then adjourned till 7th November.

—:o:—

GOMANTAK MARATHA SAMAJ.

—:o:—

AN APPEAL FOR HELP.

—:o:—

Dr. S. R. Mulgaonkar, President of the Gomantak Maratha Samaj writes:—

Relying on self-help for their own up-liftment as exhorted by Lord Shri-Krishna in the Bhagwat-Gita, the Members of the Gomantak Maratha Community residing in Bombay bestirred themselves two years ago and organised a body called "The Gomantak Maratha Samaj." The Samaj has been carrying on since its start work of an educational nature for the benefit of the community and the public in general.

Knowing full well that the future of any community rests largely on the education of its boys and girls, and realizing the peculiar need of saving the boys and girls of the Gomantak Maratha Community from the evil influence of environment, the Samaj began its activities with the opening of a hostel for students called "The Vidyarthi Vasati-Griha." The hostel at present accommodates 14 boys who attend primary or secondary schools and are pursuing their studies under the supervision of a residential superintendent. The hostel has a small gymnasium where the boys regularly take exercise and learn the use of Lathi, Lejim, etc. The hostel also maintians a decent library for the use of the boys. The organizers cherish the desire to make the hostel a model of its kind sending out students who will be of service to the community and the nation as a whole. The Hon. Bhaskarrao Jadhao, Magistrate Thakkar, Hon. Magistrate Bhaskarrao Turkhud who were kind enough to visit the hostel at different times, have expressed their satisfaction at the management. But further improvement, nay, even, the existence of this useful institution depends entirely on the munificence of the members of the community in particular and the public in general. The total monthly expenses of the hostel amount to about Rs. 350. It may be noted that though the minimum charges per boy have been fixed at Rs. 15 only per month, most of the guardians are unable to pay the full charges

"IT IS MY FAULT."

Defence Counsel's Admission.

WHY MR. SUBASH BOSE ABSENTED FROM COURT.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 28.

"After having put the facts of a searching scrutiny I ought to have moral courage to tell the court that Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose was not at all responsible for the unfortunate situation created. If any blame attaches to anybody it is to myself and other friends who could not conceive of any circumstances under which personal exemption could be refused." This was the statement made by Mr. Taluqdar, Defence Counsel, appearing before the Additional District Magistrate, Alipore, to show cause on behalf of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose why his personal recognisance should not be forfeited.

This is a sequel to the proceedings against Mr. S. C. Bose and 12 others and the non-appearance of Mr. Bose in the Court on the last hearing.

Mr. Taluqdar added in view of the fact that the Court was pleased to grant exemption from personal attendance on a previous occasion they could not think of any opposition and, therefore, they gave Mr. Bose the assurance honestly and sincerely. Depending upon this Mr. Bose went to a place in fulfilment of his programme. He was a man or honour and it was inconceivable he should go back upon his word. It was, therefore, prayed that the chapter might be closed and "Status Quo" restored.

The Court suggested that a written statement might be filed and the defence agreed to do so.

SPECIAL SITTING OF COURT.

It was then submitted that in view of the meeting to-morrow afternoon of the Select Committee on Primary Education Bill of which four of the accused namely Mr. B. K. Bose, M.L.C., Mr. Kiranshankar Roy, M.L.C., Dr. J. M. Sen Gupta, M.L.C., and Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, M.L.C., were members, the Court might sit between 11-30 and 3-30.

The Magistrate agreed. The defence wanted permanent instruction from the Court regarding admission of friends of the accused. The Magistrate asked the Public Prosecutor to look into the matter.—A.P.

PANDIT MALAVIYA GOES TO DELHI.

—:o:—

BENARES, Oct. 28.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya has proceeded to Delhi to attend a meeting of the Inter-University Board on behalf of the Benares Hindu University. Significance is attached to the Pandit's visit to Delhi at the time when Lord Irwin is expected to make an important statement.—A.P.

A sum of Rs. 90 only is received per month from the guardians of the boys in the hostel. The remaining expenses of Rs. 260 per month have to be met from subscriptions and donations. Under these circumstances the organisers have to disappoint many a promising lad seeking entry into the hostel and if liberal help is not forthcoming the sad state of things is bound to continue.

Another important activity of the Samaj is a monthly magazine called "Samaj-Sudharak" started 9 months ago. True to its name, the magazine aims at awakening its readers, our erring brothers and sisters, to a sense of the various social evils that are causing immense harm to the community.

Besides the two abovementioned main activities the Samaj arranges lectures by eminent persons on social and religious subjects. It also celebrates Saints Days and the anniversaries of national heroes.

The Gomantak Maratha Samaj has been in the aforesaid manner trying its utmost to free the community from the fell clutches of Ignorance and Superstition, to illumine every home in the community with the light of knowledge, and to enable the community as a whole to be victorious in the battle of life. It is hoped that the generous public of Bombay will show their appreciation of the efforts of the Samaj by helping them liberally on the occasion of the coming Divali Festival. Indeed, by helping the activities of the Samaj they will be celebrating the Divali Festival which represents the victory of the Gods over the Demon of Hell in a truer sense than by spending their money over electric light and fire-works.

Gomantak Maratha Samaj.
316, Girgaum Back Road.
Bombay, 25-10-29.

KHOLAPUR RACES.

—:o:—

First Autumn Meeting.

—:o:—

KOLHAPUR, Oct. 28.

There was a fair gathering this afternoon to witness the opening day of the Kolhapur Autumn Meeting and the weather was very pleasant. A card of six events was provided with a few scratchings and the exchanges were equal. The chief event of the day the Shri Shivaji Maharaj Commemoration Cup for which field of 10 third class arabs faced the starter was won by Mr. J. A. Wadia's Warwick with T. Hill up. Mr. J. A. Wadia also annexed the Gujra Plate with Moon Spark.

Mrs. Lang, the wife of the Resident at Kolhapur gave away the Cup to Dr. Pillay, the trainer of Mr. J. A. Wadia amidst applause.

Following are the details:—

THE SOHANTAL PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 1,000; second Rs. 300 and third Rs. 200. Handicap for country bred.

Maharaj Kumar Himmat Singh of Idar's DRY SUGAR 9-0 Hardinge 1
Mr Yusuff Haroon's DEVAKA 8-5 Howell 2
H H the Dowager Maharani of Kolhapur's SHIVAPRASAD 8-9 Morris 3

Betting: 5 to 2 on Dry Sugar; 3 to 1 against Devaka; fours Shivaprasad.

Won by neck, two and half lengths.

Time: 1 minute 53 2-5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 3-8 on Rs. 2 ticket.

THE PANCHGANGA PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,200; second Rs. 350 and third Rs. 200. Handicap for Arab maidens at the time of starting.

H H the Maharaja of Kolhapur's LANG 8-9 Morris 1
Mr Rashid Fadhoo's ISFOOG 8-0 S Black 2
Mr Abdul Fatah Jumard's ANAIZAN 8-9 Diab 3
Mr Yussuff Haroon's BABY BEN 8-9 Howell 4

Also ran: Malik 9-0, Newfoundland 9-0, Sipria 8-10, Kokabzaman 8-9 Good Day 8-9, Old China 8-9, Padmala 8-5

Betting: 2 to 1 against Lang; threes each Sipria, Anaizan; fours each Malik, Newfoundland, Isfoog, sevens and eights the others

Won by neck, one length, neck.

Time: 1 minute 9 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 7-8. Places Rs 3-4, Rs. 5-4 and Rs. 4-12

THE GUJRI PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500 and third Rs. 250 Handicap for Arabs in Class III.

Mr J A Wadia's MOON SPARK 8-13 Harding 1
Mr Z Hazamy's MOHAN 9-0 Obaid 2
Mr Tahar's OCTOBER 8-11 Burn 3
Mr Patwardhan's SPECULATION 8-13 A Clarke 4

Also ran: Maltan 9-0, Molly King 9-0, Murmurees 8-9, Raham 8-4, Alexander 8-1, Raddam 8-13.

Betting: 5 to 2 against Molly King; threes each on Mohan, Moon Spark and Murmurees; fours Speculation; fives Raddam; sevens the others.

Won by short head; one length, and short head.

Time: 1 minute 23 2-5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs 15-12. Places Rs. 7-4, Rs. 7-4 and Rs. 10-8

THE AUTUMN PLATE—Distance 5 furlongs

Winner Rs 1,500; second Rs. 500 and third Rs 250. Handicap for horses in Classes III and IV.

Mr E Hazamy's INDIAN IMP 8-7 Obaid 1
Major Hazi's POLYCLES 7-13 S Black 2
Mr Kelso's HENRIETTA 10-0 Harding 3
Mr McElligott's HELEN 8-3 Burn 4

Also ran: Lonely Inn 9-2; Certainly 8-11; The Rajah 8-9; Royal Gem 8-1; Siramathi 7-0

Betting: 3 to 1 against Lonely Inn; 7 to 2 each on Henrietta and Helen; sixes Indian Imp; eights the others

Won by 1 1-2 lengths, neck. 1 length.

Time: 1 minute 2 1-5 seconds

Tote paid: Win Rs. 20-4. Places Rs 4-12; Rs. 3-4 and Rs. 3-4

THE WELCOME PLATE.—Distance 1 mile

Winner Rs 1,500; second Rs 500 and third Rs. 250. Handicap for horses in Classes III and IV.

H H the Dowagar Maharani of Kolhapur's JAYANTI 9-7 Morris 1
Mr Furdoonji's FLORAL FETE 7-0 Alford 2
Mr Yusuff Haroon's PUPPET 8-4 Howell 3
Mr Chotani's WASP 8-11 Bomby 4

Also ran: Sea Lore 10-2; Italian Poet 8-9; Shahuprasad 8-8; Fireway 7-13.

Betting: Evens on Jayanti and Wasp; fours each on Italian Poet and Fireway; sixes and eights the others.

Won by 1-2 length, 1 1-2 lengths, short head.

Time: 1 minute 45 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs 8-12; Places Rs 3-12; Rs 3-4 and Rs. 6

Rs. 70/- per 1000

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1929.

RATIONALISM IN INDIA.

—:o:—

It is impossible for observant men to shut their eyes any longer to the advent of a new movement in the realm of thought in India which may generally be called the Rationalistic movement. It is a tendency, for the present confined to a few, to examine every social or religious belief or usage in the light of pure Reason and to reject every belief which is repugnant to the dictates of reason even if it be sanctioned by ancient texts or custom. The tendency is not altogether new in India. Not to go far back in history the rise of the Brahmo Samaj was indicative of freedom of thought on religion and of increasing reliance on Reason rather than on Dogma. Modern education, the progress of Science, and several other forces strengthened the tendency. Apart from events in Turkey and other Asiatic countries, Mahatma Gandhi's message of Truth as the final arbiter and his own relentless pursuit of Truth, unhindered by any dogma or custom have created a ferment in the Indian mind the full effect of which are too subtle to be now measured. But the unanimous acceptance by the Congress of the campaign against the ancient custom of untouchability registered a phenomenal change in the mind of the cultured Indian. The widespread cry for the abolition of Caste, another time honoured institution, and the cordial response given to the Sarda Bill despite the force of custom and of scriptural texts against it, are other signs of the change. A few months ago we heard of a magazine called the "Rationalist", started in the Punjab to preach pure Rationalism. Shortly after was started in Bengal the League against Mullaism to fight fanaticism and superstition prevalent among many Muslim Mullahs. In Madras similar work is being carried on by a weekly paper called the "Revolt". Apart from the merits of the views propagated by it, this paper does exhibit the spirit of revolt against customs or dogmas that do not appeal to Reason.

Coming nearer home, we are ourselves astonished at the very radical views expressed by our correspondents on vital questions of religion. They certainly betoken a real ferment in the minds of our educated men and a strong desire to appeal from authority to Reason. The many correspondents who have written on the subject of "Teachings of Zoroaster" have covered a much wider ground than it suggested by the subject itself. Most of them, including Parsees, Hindus, Christians and Muslims, have displayed a clear rationalistic bias. The specific question which has agitated their minds is the present degraded position of priests. Some suggest that the priestly class must be radically reformed and others that the class must go altogether. If priests cannot be got to do anything better than go through or lead men through rites and ceremonies and mechanically say ill-understood vicarious prayers for consideration, few will regret their going. But it may be urged by some that society needs true ministrants to the soul as it needs doctors and teachers to minister to the body and the mind. Society sorely needs religious missionaries like Swami Vivekanand or Swami Rama Tirth. Not all missionaries can rise to their stature but many can follow the lines chalked out by them. In painful contrast with such missionaries is the average priest of the present day who is himself superstitious and ignorant and feeds the superstition of the people whom he serves. Priests like these are a drag on society and naturally bring their order into contempt. The evil that they do is aggravated where they constitute themselves into a caste and demand reverence by virtue of their belonging to the Caste. The whole institution of Priesthood, if it is to exist at all—and we see no reason why it should continue to exist—needs an urgent and drastic reform.

It must be noted at the same time that the superstition among priests is to a large extent only the reflection of the superstition among the people who support them. So long as people are content with mere rites and ceremonies as a substitute for religion, priests will not be wanting to accommodate them. So long as people think that there is more merit in giving gifts to gods and goddesses than in building schools and hospitals, there will not be a dearth of persons to receive the gifts on behalf of the gods and goddesses. We, therefore, welcome the advent of a strong reaction against superstition that we noted above. We also welcome Mr. Nariman's idea of forming an Association "the prime objective of which shall be the annihilation of all those ruinous customs and manners, of those rites and ritual which in the name of God have retarded the onward march of man and insurmountable barriers between the children of a good God."

SQUEEZING THEM OUT.

—:o:—

A recent Indian visitor from South Africa to this country remarked in a Press interview that the position of Indians in South Africa had improved after the Cape Town Agreement. The latest news from the Transvaal tells quite a different story. The virulence of the campaign against Asiatics is not very much in evidence in Natal just now, although in that province the municipal authorities are trying hard to introduce the policy of segregating Indians to particular areas. But in the Transvaal the campaign is in full swing and the Union Government instead of taking measures to check it show by their passive attitude generally that they will not be sorry to find it gathering more volume. The Nationalist Party Congress of the Transvaal which was attended by General Hertzog and several members of his Cabinet passed a resolution protesting against the employment of white women as domestics by Asiatics.

As regards restrictions on Indian trading a vigorous policy is now being pursued by local bodies in the Transvaal to make it impossible for the Indian community in their midst to obtain a self-respecting living even as petty merchants and hawkers. Nearly 269 licenses issued to Indians still remain suspended on one pretext or the other and old laws, like the law of 1870, are being brought into operation not only to curtail the Indians' trading rights but even their residential ones. The Cape Town Agreement is there, but the Indians find that they do not enjoy the benefits they hoped to reap from it. As "Indian Views", a Durban weekly journal, rightly remarks: "Whereas formerly South Africa's tyranny was condemned as such by all the world, its sanction by an Agreement, duly sealed and signed by Indians themselves, now absolves her of that odium." We hope Sir Kurma Reddi has by now familiarised himself with the true state of affairs in South Africa and strongly represented to the Government of India the necessity of their reminding the Union Government that the Cape Town Agreement is not a mere scrap of paper.

—:o:—

PURTURBED.

—:o:—

Evidently the Liberal Imperialists are considerably perturbed over the decision of the MacDonald Government to make an early announcement of their policy towards Indian "reforms". The "Daily Chronicle", Lord Reading's paper, warns Government that it will be a "grave mistake" on their part to make any such announcement because it will mean "anticipation of the Simon report". The journal suggests that the "discreet" course will be "to persuade" the Commission to issue an interim report. The MacDonald Government will be stultifying themselves if they accept this interested advice and humbly wait on "Boss" Simon to indicate what their Indian policy should be. Indians will have nothing to do with the Simon Commission at any stage or in any form and the MacDonald Government will lose a golden opportunity of facing the Indian issue courageously if they bend the knee to the Commission in the hope of placating Lloyd George, Reading and Company.

—:o:—

STRATEGIC MOVE.

—:o:—

It is rumoured in French Parliamentary circles that the successor of M. Briand in the Premiership will propose the policy of an all-round retrenchment including reduction of 600 million francs in the military expenditure. This is an excellent strategic move on the part of M. Daladier. It will encourage close co-operation between the Radical Socialists who have put him into office and the moderate Socialists whose support he badly needs to retain him in power. But to the politicians of the Extreme Right, and to the class of French publicists who have looked upon with steady suspicion the Briand-Stresemann policy of trusting to increase in mutual good-will between France and Germany to avoid armed conflict again, rather than to the retention of mighty armed forces to preserve "security", the very idea of disarmament is repellant. They will be waiting eagerly for M. Poincare to regain his health and re-enter the political fight.

WANTED: ANTI-PRIEST-CRAFT ASSOCIATION.

REVOLT AGAINST SHAMS.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir.—The recent lively correspondence on priestcraft has opened many eyes. There was never a doubt about the revolt of the rising generation against the shams of religion. Somebody, however, was wanted to bell the cat. There was a keen desire to denounce the extravagance and the lazy living, which the priest made as a divinely appointed nexus between man and his Maker. The Parsis have, perhaps, led the way but the promptness with which cultured Musalmans like Mr. Amiruddin S. Tyebjee, Hindus like Mr. Harshed Mehta, B.A., and Christians like Mr. Fernandes have testified their spontaneous adherence, shows that the feeling that was underground for years, perhaps ages, has now come to the surface and the young men of every one of the principle religions in India are ready and willing to act in unison to emancipate this land from a scourge which like Attila has proved the "Scourge of God."

It is not necessary to look far back into history for the harm that bigotry which calls itself religion has done to humanity. There is a common adage in Persian that where men fall out the "causa causans" will be either gold, girl or land grabbing. This is true to a certain degree. But those who gave currency to this proverb were probably afraid of uttering the shattering truth. For, examination of the records of man establishes that more blood is shed and more treasures wasted on propaganda of one's religion and annihilating your neighbour's than in pursuit of wealth or love or satisfaction of earth-hunger.

In the course of the articles which will appear we hope to show with a reasoned moderation the calamity that selfish and material religion has brought upon each of the communities in India. Spain in Europe was once in the van of nations but her fall was hastened by her relentless priesthood. Sassanian Persia crumbled as by earthquake having been undermined by the thunders of theocracy. Hindu India could not be saved, as Lala Lajput Rai used to say, by her 33 crores of gods and Hindu-Moslem India gave way before a tiny Christian power without the religions of India proving of any avail. On the other hand, those countries which have sternly divorced themselves from the formalities of faith have invariably progressed. In modern times we have the examples of France, of Japan, of Turkey, of China, of Persia. Before the rise of rationalism each of these countries was sought to be made a vast penitentiary for cowering men who were fed on promises of a reward for their self-inflicted torments, in a future world. Man forgot his divinely appointed mission of turning this earth into heaven. The priesthood placed man on a false scent of a future existence where all the joys of material world were pledged to him. Let him but forefeit happiness here below and he must find bliss hereafter. On pain of eternal torture alone he could enjoy this life.

The heaviest indictment of religion is the obstacle it constitutes to the march of civilization and the advance of man to embrace his brother. We in India during the last fifteen years have progressed more than we did in centuries gone by. Much of this acceleration is due to the direct influence of Mahatma Gandhi who shook the old Hindu traditions to their foundations by declaring the untouchables, touchable.

The Hindu thinkers have learned that moral courage and public spirit, though they may meet hostility from ordinary mortals and blistering anathema from alarmed clerics, will bring their ultimate truimph, sweeter than popularity mixed with uncomfortable consciousness of cowardly make-believe.

It is now evident that to remove the hedious anachronism of priestcraft is our duty. For it enjoins upon mankind rites and ceremonies from the cradle to the grave, past the nuptial era, in the name of imaginary deities, the substantial benefits of which revert to this self-constituted fraternity of middiemen between humanity and their Creator. I speak with considerable reserve though I have been a witness to the waste of lakhs upon lakhs on what is called religious offerings. But I must resist the temptation. Let enlightened Hindus and Jains say if the rivers of saffron and ghee and the costly presents which they offer in the name of gods might not be converted to the relief of millions who live on one meal a day and prepare the impoverished soil of their body for disease germs which carry them off before they have well started life. It is for the Muslamans in the front rank to decide whether the crores which lie in their Awkaf funds would not earn the real and immediate benedictions of thousands of souls who are athirst for not only mental culture but even are starving for physical wants, unsupplied.

Christanity is less indiscriminating and less unfortunate. It provides for what it considers, the necessities of mans' souls just as it caters for the inexorable demands of the flesh and physical well-being.

The Parsi faith perverted to ghastly comedy year after year by its, with few exceptions, ignorant ill-paid ecclesiastics turns literally silver into smoke and while it feasts to surfeit the white stolled "men of God," refuses to give to the yearning brother the crust over which the hypocrite has muttered unknown nothings. It is this cruel waste, an unbearable tragedy which religions forces on man, compelling him to fight the battle of life with his right hand tied to his back that has set young India thinking. Let us tell our teachers, whatever creed we inherit by the

(Continued on Page 5.)

PRIESTHOOD MUST GO.

To The Editor of "-The Chronicle."

Sir,—In all human affairs nothing remains stagnant. The wheel of progress must keep revolving. Things must decompose and disintegrate with the passage of time and again be re-united and recombined into better things.

It is no wonder that after years of priestly domination some enlightened and cultured members of priest-ridden classes of people should rise to an intellectual height and venture to raise their voice, in print and from platforms, against priestcraft. It is a mark of progress in the right direction. I most cordially appreciate what has appeared in print, of late, in regard to the need of doing away with the services of priests and to the writers I extend my wholehearted support.

A priest-ridden religion has numerous, long and elaborate prayers and ceremonies which unnecessarily call for the services of priests and cost so much money and time to go through. The freer a religion is of priests, the simpler and more sincere it is. The members of priest-ridden classes of people are narrow-minded, short-sighted and their horizon of vision does not extend beyond what pertains to their own religion. They cannot understand and mix with other people in a spirit of brotherhood and sympathy. According to them mixing with and having any dealings with any other people than their own is wicked and sinful.

It passes my comprehension why there should be any need of a go-between between man and God. Why should one not blessed with an offspring engage the services of a priest to say long and elaborate prayers costing so much money to bring a child into one's family? Does God really need such long and elaborate prayers, said by priests, to please Him, to induce or tempt him to give his gifts to man and to pardon a sinner his sins?

It is these priests who prevent us from understanding what true religion is. It is these parasites who are keeping us from enlightenment and progress. It is this octopus of priests who with their tentacles are sucking our vitality and life-blood. It is now high time we got over these priests and their crafts.

I would guard myself against being misunderstood. I have not so much to say against the religious heads. In every age and in every clime and country, from time to time, as people have departed from the path of righteousness prophets have appeared amongst them to put them on the right track. But in these prophets one thing is noticeable. They have led pious and austere lives, strictly in accordance with the tenets of the religion they have preached. They have never cared for earthly things and possessions, never amassed wealth and never led a life of ease and luxury. In regard to the spiritual heads a tendency, very much to be regretted, is to be seen now-a-days, when there seems to be nothing to prevent a religious head from taking liquors, keeping mistresses or in any way leading a life not in harmony with the tenets of the religion he preaches. All religious heads should be beyond and above all suspicion and reproach. It is this orthodox and fanatic mentality which keeps a people in subjection and from making any progress. But I think the days of priests are numbered.

Could there be a greater sign of awakening than the one manifested by a class of people, so-called "untouchables," who are claiming the right of entering into temples along with all others?—Yours, etc.,

GULAMHUSEN P. MERCHANT.

Bombay, Oct. 27.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

—:o:—

American "Graft."

The extensive scale on which "graft" practised in America and the political power of those who can successfully practice it are unpleasant reminders to American statesmen like Mr. Hoover that in their heroic attempts to clean the Augean stables of corruption they have to meet the continuous opposition of mighty capitalist interests. Mr. Albert Fall, an ex-Senator and an ex-Minister of the Interior, was convicted on Friday of accepting a bribe of 100,000 dollars for the lease of an oil-field in the naval oil reserve, when he held office. The Teapot Dome scandal of a few years ago and the recent investigations into the notorious Mr. Scherer's activities and now this Fall case should provide food for serious reflection to Mr. Hoover's followers. They will have to be indefatigable in their efforts to secure a healthy and pure atmosphere in politics and they can do so only by unearthing all these notorious cases of "graft."

Down With Untouchability.

We cordially welcome and endorse the appeal issued by a large number of Hindu leaders of the Bombay to their co-religionists all over the country urging them to fix a day—preferably the next "Kartiki Ekadashi"—"as a day of the extinction of untouchability, disregard thenceforward all conventions that prescribe observance of untouchability and deal or associate without distinction with all castes recognised as being within the fold of Hinduism." The leaders rightly regard temples as being "the last place for any distinction between man and man." Seth Jamnalal Bajaj has good reason to regard the above appeal as a sure sign of the speedy exit of untouchability and to believe that "the curse of untouchability would be a thing of the past throughout the length and breadth of India if the Congress is allowed twelve months more to tackle the problem. We trust many more Hindu leaders in all parts of India will support the appeal and send their signatures to Jamnalalji at 395, Kalbadevi, Bombay.

"Prohibition."

"Prohibition," the official organ of the Prohibition League of India, is now edited by Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, the Honorary Genearal Secretary of the League, than whom there is no more earnest propagandist for the cause of prohibition in India. It is published at the Gandhi Ashram, Tiruchengodu, as a quarterly; but it is so ably edited and the need for such a paper is so great that we have no hesitation in repeating our suggestion that the magazine should be published every month. It should not be difficult for the All-India Prohibition League to finance a monthly periodical if it makes vigorous efforts to start provincial branches and to enlist more members. We find that the League now has only three Patrons, who have donated Rs. 250 each, and only twenty-seven Life Members who have donated Rs. 100 each. We are confident that if strenuous efforts are made, the number of Patrons and Life Members can be easily quadrupled, and the scope for enlisting ordinary members is almost indefinite. We know that the Hon. Secretary of the League is a most earnest worker but the League as a whole needs to foster itself.

School Hours.

The question whether school hours in municipal primary schools should be in the early morning and in the afternoon with a long break or between 11 a.m. and 5 p.m. almost at a stretch seems to have been for some time the subject of controversy between the Surat municipality and its School Board. The deciding factor in solving such a question should be the health of the little students, and from that point of view we believe that early morning and afternoon hours are decidely preferable. The main grounds for the preference are that the best meal of the day should be taken at noon and should be followed by some rest and that children need a pretty long interval between two periods of nearly continuous work. These considerations apply with special force to little children in primary schools.

As Usual.

"After that, I believe," said the solicitor, "you and your wife had words?"

Witness: "No, only my wife."

"NO BUREAUCRACY OR DICTATORSHIP IN RED FLAG UNION.

(Continued from page 12.)

H. Joshi. In another meeting of the Committee Deshpande was appointed as General Secretary. Mr. V. H. Joshi and Mrs. Dange did not quite like this arrangement. They went to Meerut and tried to prejudice the accused against those who had been responsible for the reorganisation of the Bombay Committee, but they did not very much succeed in their object. Hence they started a campaign to discredit Kandalkar, Deshpande and Mrs. Nambiar who were mainly concerned in the reorganisation of the Bombay Committee.

"A PURELY PERSONAL DISPUTE."

The nature of this campaign can be clearly understood from the extracts given above. There is nothing at the bottom of this controversy beyond the dispute over the new arrangements in the Defence Committee. It is a purely personal dispute. No question of principles or policy is involved in it. Unfortunately in the pursuit of these personal squabbles Mr. Joshi and Mrs. Dange did not stop short of creating dissessions abong the rank and file of workers and risking a split in the Union. They made the most baseless and grossly defamatory charges against those whom they chose to consider as their personal enemies. They openly asked the textile workers not to pay their subscriptions to the Union. Their activities were long condoned, and the Union executive was force to take disciplinary measures against them only when it was found that these activities could no longer be allowed to continue without grave danger to the life of the Union.

AFFILIATION TO T. U. C.

As regards the question of the affiliation of the G. K. Union to the T. U. C., it is not a fact that the idea was first suggested by these individuals in May. The idea was present in the minds of all the officials of the Union all the time, but it was thought that while the strike was on, all the resources of the Union had to be utilized in carrying it to a successful conclusion. After all, affiliation of the G.K.U. to the T.U.C. could only have as its object the linking up of militant movement of the Bombay Textile workers with the similiar movement of the workers all over India. What would it avail if the G.K.U. was affiliated to the T.U.C. and its militant movement was crushed owing to weakened resources? It is not a fact that the idea of utilizing Defence Funds to facilitate this affiliation first came from Mr. Dange.

SEVEN DEMANDS.

Mr. Joshi and Mrs. Dange have laid down certain conditions on which they are prepared to cooperate with those who have been responsible for their expulsion. The members of the G. K. U. are none too anxious to win the cooperation of persons who place individual interests above everything else and who have been the cause of a great deal of mischief in the workers' movement. But our reply to these 'seven demands' is quite emphatic and clear. (1) There is a demand for 'a democratic control of the management of the Union by the rank and file workers.' Our reply is that the present arrangement secures the fullest control by the rank and file, and it is the rank and file workers who have ousted Mr. Joshi and Mrs. Dange from the position of leadership for which they were found unfit and which they are so desperately trying to recover. (2) 'Trade Union Bureaucracy' in the G. K. U. is a figment of these two persons' imagination. There is neither bureaucracy nor dictatorship (of the type existing in the Defence Committee before it was reorganised) in the G. K. U. (3) There is perfect freedom of criticism of trade Union policy, but so far as these two individuals are concerned there never arose any question of difference in the matter of policy. What these persons really want is freedom of vilification and personal abuse, and it is not quite possible to guarantee that. (4) Use of Leninist phrases casually heard from Mr. Dange without understanding them may deceive some people for some time, but we are sure that the ordinary textile worker now knows more about these things than Mr. Joshi and Mrs. Dange. Liquidation of ultra individualist deviations which was the most urgent problem in the G. K. U., has already been achieved with a more or less complete success. (5) The present officials fully realize the important roll of women workers and youthful workers. In fact they deliberately brought certain women workers and young workers to give evidence before the Inquiry Court, and it is common knowledge that they proved to be more spirited and intelligent than the 'intellectual' treasurer of the G. K. U. (6) The rank and file have complete control over the finance of the Union. The Union officials are busy reorganising mill-committees and Centre committees from the rank and file, and one of the greatest difficulties in their way is the disruptive propaganda on the part of Mr. Joshi and Mrs. Dange. (7) Rule 39 of the constitution has never been violated.

DAYS OF HERO-WORSHIP ARE OVER.

Mr. Joshi and Mrs. Dange are now concentrating all their energies on the effort to regain their former positions in the G. K. U. The working class has weighed them and found wanting. They are exploiting Mr. Dange's name for the purpose. They fail to see that the days of hero-worship are over.

The G. K. U. has many enemies who are clamouring to crush it out of existence, and it has so long withstood the most ruthless attacks by these enemies. If it finds enemies within its own ranks, it is bound to deal with them with the same boldness and decisiveness which have throughout characterised its policy.

It is unfortunate that Mr. Joshi and Mrs. Dange should have been responsible for such incalculable harm to the workers who had entrusted their interests to them for some time. But there is no room for futile sentiment in the workers' movement and the working-class will never have to regret the step taken by the G. K. U. executive in removing these two individuals.

MEN'S THREAT OF STRIKE.

—:o:—

(From a correspondent.)

A meeting of the Victoria Terminus Commercial Section Staff Union was held in the Union's Office on Sunday to consider the steps to be taken in view of the unsatisfactory replies received from the Agent even to the most reasonable and moderate demands. The President Mr. S. C. Joshi explained to the audience how critical the situation had become and how the Administration was forcing their hands to resort to direct action. The meeting lent its full-hearted support to the resolutions passed by their brave comrades at Wadi Bunder and also resolved that they would imitate their Wadi Bunder Comrades in declaring "Satyagraha" if the Administration persisted in introducing the 10 hours day at a time when even the promised 8 hours day had not been considerably introduced.

B. B. AND C. I. R. EMPLOYEES' GRIEVANCES

—:o:—

Agent's "Unsympathetic And Unreasonable" Attitude.

Mr. G. B. Juvekar, Asst. Secretary, B. B. and C. I Railway Employees' Union writes:—

A largely attended meeting of Gangmen was held at Sophala on the 22nd instant. Mr. Nandurbarkar while addressing the meeting quoted instances after instances showing how the Agent had adopted an unsympathetic and unreasonable attitude since the settlement of the last Gangmen's strike.

Firstly he pointed out that Laxman Ganu has been dismissed in June for which no satisfactory reply came from the Agent. It was a clear case of victimisation. On this question the Union took a very reasonable attitude and made alternative proposals to him which the Agent turned down. The Union had therefore, referred the case to the Government of India.

Secondly, he told them that the Agent had conveniently postponed the question of the Mates Pay by giving the usual evasive replies "the matter is receiving my attention."

Thirdly he referred to the unjustifiable reply to the Loco-Workers to be transferred to Dohad.

Finally he advised the men to prepare for the coming struggle and give a united front. He concluded by saying that the time had now come to make a consolidated effort to get redress of their various grievances and assert their rights. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

THE RESOLUTIONS.

(1) This meeting protests against indifferent and callous attitude of the Railway authorities in stopping the grain Compensation allowance of the Workers including Gangmen working beyond Kelva for the last 10 months or so and requests the Agent to inquire into the matter.

(2) This meeting further requests the Agent to grant "House Allowance" to all Gangmen without any distinction being made between the old employees and the new recruits.

(3) This meeting supports the resolution adopted recently at Nagpur by the Council of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S TOUR.

—:o:—

SRINAGAR, Oct. 28.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief inspected on 26th instant the State forces of the Malerkotla State consisting of a full service company of Sappers and Miners an infantry battalion and a cavalry detchment. On the 28th instant His Excellency inspected the service battalion of the Jind State Forces barracks and hospitals at Sangrur.—A.P.

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Rs. 15,000 (FIFTEEN THOUSAND) if the holder shall be fatally injured by an accident to any railway train in which the holder is travelling as a fare-paying or pass-bearing passenger.

Rs. 5,000 (FIVE THOUSAND) if the holder shall be permanently and totally disabled by an accident as above described causing the loss by severance of two or more limbs or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight in both eyes or the loss by severance of one or more limbs in conjunction with the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of one eye.

Rs. 2,500 (TWO THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED) if the holder be permanently and partially disabled by an accident as above described causing the loss by severance of one limb or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of one eye.

Conditions.

All these undertakings are subject to the following special conditions which are of the essence of the contract namely, that:

(a) Death or disablement shall result within ninety days after the accident.
(b) Such holder shall, prior to the accident have signed his or her name in ink or pencil in the space provided.
(c) Notice of the accident shall be given to THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE CO., LTD., at its Head Office in Bombay within fourteen days of its occurrence.
(d) Medical certificates and other information shall be furnished by the person claiming upon request for the same by THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE CO., LTD.
(e) This insurance applies only to persons over sixteen and under sixty-five years of age, and to accidents within India, Burma and Ceylon.
(f) This insurance is limited to one coupon associated with this newspaper for any one holder and holds good only during the period of this issue to the time of the next corresponding issue.
(g) Such holder shall at the time of the accident have the signed coupon on his or her person.

GENERAL ACCIDENTS INSURANCE (FOR SUBSCRIBERS ONLY.)

If you are a registered subscriber for the period of one month, three months, six months or one year there will be no necessity whatsoever for you to sign a Coupon or carry it on your person. With a receipt for the subscription paid, a certificate will be issued to you. This certificate will entitle you to Railway Accident Compensation during the period for which your subscription has been received. Further, by being a registered subscriber you will also be entitled to compensation for all other accidents. The following are the other compensations offered, and the conditions governing them.

Compensations.

Rs. 2,500 (TWO THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED) if the subscriber shall be fatally injured by an accident to any power driven public conveyance in which the subscriber is being conveyed as a fare-paying or pass-bearing passenger.

Rs. 1,000 (ONE THOUSAND) if the subscriber be permanently and totally disabled by an accident as above described causing the loss by severance of two or more limbs or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of both eyes or the loss by severance of one or more limbs in conjunction with the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of one eye.

Rs. 500 (FIVE HUNDRED) if the subscriber be permanently and partially disabled by an accident as above described causing the loss by severance of one limb or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of one eye.

Rs. 1,500 (ONE THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED) if the subscriber shall be fatally injured by any accident not otherwise compensated.

Rs 1,000 (ONE THOUSAND) if the subscriber be permanently and totally disabled by any accident, not otherwise compensated, causing the loss by severance of two or more limbs or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of both eyes.

Rs. 500 (FIVE HUNDRED) if the subscriber be permanently and partially injured by any accident, not otherwise compensated causing the loss by severance of one limb or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of one eye.

Conditions.

All these undertakings are subject to the following special conditions which are of the essence of the contract namely, that:

(a) Death or disablement shall result within ninety days after the accident.
(b) Notice of the accident shall be given to THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE CO., LTD., at its Head Office in Bombay within fourteen days of its occurrence.
(c) Medical certificates and other information shall be furnished by the person claiming upon request for the same by THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE CO., LTD.
(d) This insurance applies only to persons over sixteen and under sixty-five years of age, and to accidents within India, Burma and Ceylon.
(e) This insurance does not cover death or disablement or injury caused by or traceable to suicide, self-injury, intoxication, provoked assault on the person, insanity, war, riots, civil disturbances and strikes.

"TEACHING OF ZOROASTER"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Now that the protagonist of the orthodox has reached the very madir of vulgarity, I would blame G. K. N. for continuing the controversy and not calling him a shallow foul-mouthed charlatan that he is and be done with it. Mr. M. P. Madan has the brass to call all those who disagree with him "broom bearers" which must keep the writer of filth out of society of decent debaters. Why does not G. K. N. come out with all his authorities and silence the man for ever? He plays with the old man like a cat playing with and tormenting a mouse giving him one claw or one authority and releasing him in imaginary triumph. Three of the 8 volumes of the Sacred Books of East are devoted to Avesta and five to Pahalavi. Any one who has the capability of making heroic effort of wading through them, will find all the charges of your leader writer fully substantiated. Why does he not refer to the sacred Books of the East where Ahuramazda is said to have so many wives instead of referring to Prof. Louis Gray? Not that the latter is an obscurity but is the contributor to the most learned journals in the world including the Encyclopedia of Religion and Ethics, and is cited as an authority. The sacred Books of the East are better known to the class of people whom we want to reach. A quotation or two from the said sacred books of the East familiarly known as S. B. E. is more likely to put a stop to the pouring of the mass of invective from this old man, vanquished and now gnashing his teeth than reference to the most up-to-date literature on the subject.

Every one of his challenge has been taken up and Mr. Madan has been defeated. But like a defeated gambler he plays double and recklessly goes on tearing and raging. There would be no end to the controversy if vanquished in five points, he is allowed to start a sixth and pushed from pillar to post is driven along by powerful adverseries, whose arguments he meets either by vituperation, by rejection of acknowledged authority, or silently swallowing them. as witness the case of polygamy which has been carefully and clearly legislated upon in the Pahalvi Sassanian Civil Code and hence proved beyond all question.—Yours, etc.,

ERECH DINSHAW.

15, Karwar St., Fort.
Bombay, Oct. 28.

II

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have learned from the letter of Mr. Wadia published in the columns of your paper on 24th instant that six lacs of rupees are turned into smoke every year by Parsis and that this figure has unnerved Mr. Madon and his type. I fear to perceive how they will take if I were to say that nearly Rs. 2,30,000 are spent in only 18 days by Parsis on Muktad days, in Bombay alone. (Mr. Madon, mark please that it is in Bombay alone.)

That Mr. Madon may not hasten to challenge me with his cheap threats of contradiction in his usual way, without trying to satisfy himself as to its correctness, I am myself taking the trouble to work them out for him.

We Parsis have three Atashbehrams in Bombay which are generally used by Parsis only and one more which is frequented by both Parsis and Kadmies. Now if we only take those three Atashbehrams where special rooms are provided for Muktad tables and if we only take that only 20 tables are accommodated by each Atashbehram, we came to the total number of 60 tables. Now let us take some few Agiaries which also accommodate about 10 to 20 tables. These Agiaries are more than 15 but let us take them as 15 only and take only 15 tables as average through some of them accommodate as much as 25 to 30 tables. So the total number of tables accommodated by Agiaries comes to 225 tables, which with those other 60 tables brings the figure to 285 tables in all.

Now as a matter of fact almost all Parsis know that Rs. 300 to Rs. 600 are charged by our veteran priests for each table not on its size but on the size of their client's pockets. But, let us take to save ourselves from the heavy bombardments of Mr. Madon the minimum charge of Rs. 300 and we come to a colossal figure of Rs. 77,400.

Now each of these fire-temples, accommodate other Anjuman tables for the middle class and others who cannot afford a special seperate table. Now this each table brings in an income of Rs. 150 and about 50 tables are accommodated by all our fire-temples, bringing the expenditure to Rs. 7,500, i.e., Rs. 84,900 with special tables.

Now add to this the extra amount spent on flowers and sandalwoods by relatives and others and cost of other special ceremonies, by a modest figure of Rs. 50,000, though I can assure that actual figures come to double or treble owing to the various ceremonies performed on Gathas and special days. So, we come to Rs. 1,34,900 as public expenditure that we can witness, as well as Mr. Madon.

Now, there are several priests, who have separate rooms at their places for this special purpose, whereas several Parsi families observe these ceremonies at their own places. Let us take the number of tables as only 100 which will bring in a cost of Rs. 30,000, whereas take only Rs. 15,000 as ceremonies and other expenditures, which will give us a modest sum of Rs. 45,000 bringing the total to Rs. 1,79,900 spent by Parsis alone.

Let us take only Rs. 50,000 as spent by our Kadmies and we again come to a colossal sum of Rs. 2,29,900, spent by our community in Bombay alone.

Well, what about our other important centres as Bulsar, Udwada and Navasari? I respectfully invite someone to give their respective figures and oblige this writer.

Now will Mr. Madon have the courtsey to satisfy me if these Muktad ceremonies are necessary and if they are, what good comes out of them?—Yours, etc.,

J. M. COOPER.

T. U. C. OFFICIAL THREATENED WITH DISMISSAL.

"If You Can't Stop Your Activities You Will Be Sacked."

G. I. P. RY. AGENT WARNS MR. KULKARNI.

The Hon. General Secretary of the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union writes:—

Mr. D. B. Kulkarni, a G. I. P. Railway servants and one of the Vice-President of the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union and also the Vice-President of the Trade Union Congress was summoned by the Agent of the said railway for an interview, as a result of which the Agent is said to have threatened Mr Kulkarni with dismissal on the plea that the later was carrying on seditious activities. Mr. Kulkarni asked the Agent to explain as to what exactly he meant by sedition; but the Agent is said to have evaded the same saying "take this as a warning and if you can't stop your activities, you will be sacked."

Mr. Kulkarni is a responsible officer of the Trade Union Congress, a body whose 'bona-fides' are beyond question. However, when the Agent jumps upon its official, the assertion that Government is up against any labour movement finds ample justification and the pronouncements by Government to the contrary become purely hypocritical What the "Union Herald" foretold a few days ago seems to have come true so early. Will the Assembly Members look into it?

RESORT TO DIRECT ACTION.

—:o:—

WADI BUNDER WORKERS' SUPPORT

A correspondent writes:—

Under the auspices of the Wadi Bunder branch of the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union, a meeting of the railway workers was held near the Time-keeper's office on Saturday last. The speakers who addressed the meeting explained to those present the Nagpur resolution of the All-India Railwaymen's Federations and the circumstances under which the decision for direct action was come to. A resolution was unanimously passed supporting the Nagpur resolution as the last resort. Other resolutions condemning Mr. Purandare's dismissal and deciding to observe November 3rd as the "Workers Day" to commence the work of collecting strike fund and organisation of volunteer corps were also passed.

COMING STRUGGLE FOR INDIA'S FREEDOM.

—:o:—

DR. MOONJE'S ADVICE TO STUDENTS.

NAGPUR, Oct. 28.

At the eighth annual social gathering of the New English High School, Mr. G. P. Dick, Government Advocate, presiding, Dr. Monjee, M. L. A., advised the students to be physically and intellectually fit to play their part in the coming struggle for India's freedom. He emphasised the need for physical training so that they might not be required to depend on others for the defence of their country. He pointed out that the average, Englishman possessed a combination of all capabilities, administrative, military and industrial, and the Indian should also cultivate those abilities and show his fitness for equal partnership.—A. P.

THE PRIZE OF DELHI SCHEME.

Protects Nation's Great Economic Asset

(By KANAIYALAL H. VAKIL.)

The exuberance of high-sounding ideas has led us nowhere. Vehement disapprovals are only so much waste of energy. And, the clear-sighted trader from abroad has learnt to understand the impotence of what he finds to be no more than pitiable whining. Periodic excitement, however loud, cannot affect him. He grasps instinctively the psychology of the nation accustomed to live on the initiative from outside, accustomed to live on remote hopes for happy accidents. He does not respect the intelligence of the nation. He pretends to admire its passivity. It pays him to humour its self-complacency. He finds out easily the incredibly complete negligence of the very essentials of national economics. He knows that we have no use for the skilled labour we possess. He knows that we cannot fruitfully employ indigenous capital. And, he also knows that we tolerate with an amazing philosophic non-chalance the working of the educational machinery which destroys with scientific precision the muscles, the brains and the vitality of the youth of the country. He benefits by the psychology of the nation which prefers to pay interest on alien capital, neglects its own talents and skilled labour and thus invites alien supervision and monopolising control.

Modern large-scale industrial enterprises may be, comparatively, a new proposition for us. And, the complaint about the lack of the requisite amount of technical assistance in the country might find some justification. What is, however, the justification for the progressive unemployment of the artists and artcraftsmen we possess? None can dare dispute the artistic skill and talents we inherit. And, in fact, even now the artcrafts are perhaps the only articles, except of course our raw materials, that claim international demand and attention. But we ignore the enterprise which can with a little foresight and planned organisation be built up by indigenous capital, skill and talents we ignore the avenues of employment for thousands of the families of artists and art-craftsmen at present starving for want of the attention and support once secured to them by the ancient guild organisation.

Random attention, efforts or support will not help them, enthusiastic speeches, sentimental fervour, a few purchases at periodic exhibitions, a few volumes and essays on the past artistic "glories," will not guarantee their future. For, it should be realised that only collective and planned action from within can counteract and defeat the collective and planned action from without. The magnitude of the initiative from abroad is not yet realised or understood. I shall, therefore cite some of the illuminating incidents and figures. They are sufficiently and significantly eloquent. In 1922 the following scheme was placed, by the architects and engineer of New Delhi, before the Government of India. The estimated cost of the whole scheme was Rs. 48,32,000. The figures were:—

	Rs.
Quarters 15xRs. 15,000.	2,25,000
Studio, Rs. 75,000 ...	75,000
Total ...	3,00,000

of which Rs. 75,000 would be spent on quarters to begin with and Rs. 30,000 on the studio.

The ultimate recurring cost will be—

	Rs.
Scholars. 15x3 000 ...	45.000
Superintendent, 1x9,000.	9,000
visitor. 15x5.000 ...	15.000
Materials, etc., 16x6,000.	96,000
Total ...	1,65,000

or Rs. 1.80.000, p.a.
if 2 visitors come in any one year ... 15.000

There must be two if sculpture and craftsmanship is not to be neglected.

Whilst in the first year the cost will be:—

	Rs.
5 scholars at 3.000 ...	15.000
1 Superintendent at 9,000.	9.000
1 visitor at 15,000 ...	15.000
Materials, etc. ...	30,000
Total ...	69,000

(Sd.) EDWIN LUTYNES.

I sign this as a great step forward, but it does not embody my views of what is of immediate and essential importance as set forth in my memorandum of March 3rd, 1922.

(Sd.) HERBERT BAKER.
(Sd)) H. T. KEELING.

Items not included in the Project Estimate for the Construction of the new Capital. Particulars. Amount (in lacs of rupees).

SIR E. I. LUTYENS DESIGN.

	Rs. Lakhs
Govt. House.	
External Carving ...	1.50
Internal Carving ...	2.50
4 Bronze Horses ...	1.50
Statuary, External Niches.	.20
Enrichments Cornices State Room, etc. ...	.45
Silk Hangings State Drawing Rooms ...	.75
Bead Tapestries Long State Drawing Room ...	1.05
Further for Marble Jalis State Room ...	.50
Mural Paintings to State Rooms, etc., say ...	15.00
Statuary ...	2.25
Total ...	25.70
Viceroy's Court, etc.	
Sculpture Groups to four Long Water Basins ...	1.80
Pedestals and statues at end of inclined way near Government House ...	.45
Carved Figures (4) near steps by Guard Houses	50
Further provision on W. I. ornamental gates between Secretariats and Government House ...	.30
Grilles North and South Avenues from Government House ...	1.00
Total ...	4,55
Great Place and Central Vista.	Rs. Lakhs.
Lion Heads to Fountain Basins ...	.36
12 Centres of Fountain Great Place ...	.75
4 Groups Statuary on Sanchi Railing ...	.90
Carved Lions sloping way up to Great Place ...	.30
Carving to West Ends of Waterway of Vista ...	.50
Pedestals for Viceroy's Statues Central Vista ...	3.60
Carving in same ...	1.00
Total ...	7.41

Mr. BAKER'S DESIGN.

Secretariats.	Rs. Lakhs.
Further Carving Charges .	.70
4 Elephants in Great Stairs	.69
4 Couchant Animals Stairs.	.30
2 Groups on Pedestals Stairs ...	.10
8 Couchant Animal in Front Inaugural Tone Chambers ...	.60
Sundry work in Bronze, Roundels, Doors, Emblems and other fittings.	1.36
Painting and Gilding ...	2.00
General Carving ...	2.00
Statuary say ...	1.00
Total ...	8.66
Legislative Building.	
Statuary, etc., say ...	2.00
Total ...	2.00

Abstract.

Amount (in lacs of rupees).

	Rs. Lakhs.
Government House ...	2.70
Viceroy's Court ...	4.55
Great Place and Central Vista ...	7.41
Secretariats ...	8.66
Legislative Buildings ...	2.00
Total ...	48.32

The expert "visitors," receiving Rs. 30.000 for their winter tour in this country, the "materials, the statuary, silk hangings, tapestries mural paintings, and the "sundry work in bronze, round tables doors, emblems and other fittings," painting and gilding were apparently all to be imported. Heaven alone knows how many items of this scheme have been or are being worked out from behind the scenes. Mr. Kennedy North was the first expert visitor who proposed to "co-ordinate the arts and crafts of India" during his winter sojourn. Several thousands have been spent for his "experiments." About nine lakhs have been proposed to be sent on the Viceregal gardens by another imported "expert." And, nearly a lakh were the estimate for the pictures proposed to be bought by the Standing Finance Committee. At the other end, in England, the sum of not less than £300,000 has been sanctioned for the builder of the "India House" in London. And, Rs. 40.000 have, in addition, been permitted to be spent for its "polished granite, facade decoration marble interiors" and unspecified "etceteras." The Indian Merchants Chamber have already, rightly, registered their protest against the procedure adopted for the India House. But these protests and disapprovals will have little value until and unless they are followed up by sustained collective action in support for a definite scheme and programme.

The Prize of Delhi Scheme offers the basis for collective action for a definite scheme and programme. It needs nation-wide attention and organisation. It should be recalled that proposals for the "Improvement of Indian Arts and Crafts" by Lieutenant de La Coze were received from England in 1920. They were followed by various suggestions for the desired improvement. These gradually came to be known by the general name of Prize of Delhi proposals In 1922 the Government of Bombay addressed, the Government of India on the same subject. The Government of India received also a memorandum, in the same year, in 1922, "put up" by Sir Edwin Lutyens, the Architect of New Delhi, immediately followed by a scheme from the same quarter. But these facts were, curiously enough, not revealed even when two years after the Hon. Sir Pheroze Sethna moved a resolution in the Council of State for the encouragement of Indian Arts and Crafts. Sir George Lloyd, not long after, once again placed proposals for the encouragement of Indian Art before a Conference on Indian Art at Wembley. The Government of India appeared to be unaware also of the Conference. It was only during the sessions of the Council of State in January 1925, that the Government of India reluctantly informed the public for the first time about the existence only of the, scheme by the architects and engineer of New Delhi. The information thus revealed aroused widespread indignation and matters were brought to ahead when dissatisfied with the continued irresponsive attitude of the Government the public meeting in Bombay, one of many held for the disapproval of the architect's scheme, entrusted the Prize of Delhi Committee with the task of placing definite proposals for the encouragement to Indian Art in a scheme in consonance with popular requirements.

The Committee soon formulated the scheme and suggested the institution at an early date of a system of scholarships to enable selected students in painting, sculpture, architecture and the art-crafts from the different provinces in the country to prosecute, under the supervision of their own Directors, their post-graduate courses of study at Delhi as a central place.

The claimed, moreover, that the Government of India will provide the following facilities for study, recreation and residence:—A main building, containing (1) Library; (2) Museum; (3) Lecture Hall; (4) Exhibition Hall; and (5) Art Gallery (including modern Indian paintings, sculpture designs in modern Indian architecture and the art-crafts—the permanent exhibits for the gallery to be mainly from the best exhibits at the annual exhibition at Delhi.

The Government of India in a Note published in July 1925 recognised the fundamental principles enunciated in the Prize of Delhi Scheme, recognised the enormous wastage involved in the random method of art instruction in the country and recognised the necessity for a Central Art Institute in Delhi. But they could go no further. For, they have been busy elsewhere, placating the architects of New Delhi and the vested interest in London they represent, or working out some of their items.

I have given figures for the proposed import and employment of "experts" and "sundry" commodities. I cannot present the figures which can measure the infinite loss to the building trade and industry of the country involved in the uncontrolled import trade. Nor have I given the figures of the huge loss to the minor trades and industries associated with one of the most important of all national industries. They can easily be guessed by contrast, by close scrutiny of the activities of bodies like the Public Works Department. It is, moreover, impossible for me to describe the daily miseries of thousands of students, artisans, artcraftsmen, architects, sculptors, painters, masons, builders and skilled weavers and dyers thrown out of employment by the process which out of their own national income provides to the tune of crores of rupees "facade decoration" and "marble interiors" and "sundry" commodities and experts from abroad. They do the thinking for us. They plan our economic and artistic future. It is not their business to see that we obtain something more than raw materials, cheap unskilled labour and the right to a merely languishing existence for want of employment. It is only natural that they should overlook such rational, thoughtfully planned measure for employment of Indian talents and the advancement of Indian art and industries as the Prize of Delhi Scheme.

If we are determined, however, to replace the educational machinery which at present destroys with its scientific thoroughness all initiative, talents and prospects of the youth of the country, if we are to protect the art-crafts and the artistic talents that are still recognised at once as the nation's credentials for its ancient cultural prestige and its indisputable economic asset, we must organise effort on the definite basis of the Prize of Delhi Scheme. Neither ignorance nor apathy, neither our short-sight nor our parochial outlook, neither our dependance on alien intiative nor alien manoeuveres, should any longer persuade us to tolerate the process which would perpetuate for the nation a slander and a crime. Every public institution interested in the artistic and economic welfare of the nation should combine for the nation-wide insistence and demand for the employment of Indian talent, for the advancement of Indian art and industry. The Legislature, Central and Provincial can and ought to be soon roused and mobilised. That is where the combined action of bodies like the Indian Merchants' Chamber can help, and, help materially.—"Indian Merchants' Chamber's Quarterly."

MILCH CATTLE STABLES.

—:o:—

"Constant And Fearful Source Of Nuisance."

NO MORE TO BE OPENED IN CITY.

The Public Health Committee have issued the following report regarding (1) the question of modifying the policy at present pursued of disallowing the construction of new milch-cattle stables in the city so as to allow of the conversion of existing horse and bullock stables into milch-cattle stables and (2) certain applications received for the conversion or horse and bullock stables into milch-cattle stables. It stated:—

The Commitee have very carefully considered all papers under reference and the Sub-Committee's report thereon but they regret they are unable to agree with the Sub-Committee in their recommendations. Briefly stated the Sub-Committee's recommendations are (1) that the Corporation should be advised not to modify their policy of refusing permission for the erection of new milch-cattle stables in the City and for the conversion of existing horse and bullock stables into milch-catle stables but to allow certain exceptions being made thereto in the case of such of the existing horse and bullock stables in the City as comply with certain conditions and to permit them to be converted into milch-cattle stables, (2) that the bullock stable at Worli owned by Mr. Hasanali Joomabhai being one such stable should be allowed to be converted into a milch-cattle stable and (3) that the applications received from certain other owners of horse and bullock stables for permission to convert them into milch cattle stables should be refused as not complying with the aforesaid conditions.

FEARFUL SOURCE OF NUISANCE

In the first place, it may be stated what a constant and fearful source of nuisance every milch cattle stable in the City is to the locality in which it is situated. As the milch-cattle remain in the stable for a major part of the day and night, the dung and litter accumulate on the premises of the stable in heaps and emit offensive smells which pervade in the surrounding locality. The dung is moreover instead of being wholly removed as required by the Municipal Milch-Cattle Stable Byelaws is occasionally surreptitiously passed into the drains with the result that the drains get choked and overflow and cause abominable nuisance to adjoining areas and give rise to complaints from persons residing in those areas. The flies, etc., which moreover invariably follow cattle stables disseminate diseases in the neighbourhood.

WANT OF GRAZING GROUNDS.

Secondly owing to want of extensive grazing grounds in Bombay the cattle are kept continuously gethered in the stables for hours together with the result that the health of the cattle is affected thereby and they are rendered prematurely dry. When the animals become dry, they are sold to butchers instead of being sent out of Bombay for being brought into calf in due course and then brought back to Bombay. This results in the annual loss of a large number of the best milch-cattle.

NO MORE OF THIS.

The Committee are therefore of opinion that in the interest of the health of the people residing in the City as well as of the milch-cattle themselves, it is not desirable to allow any more milch-cattle stables to be put up in the City and the Corporation should under no circumstances modify the policy already laid down by them in this matter and reaffirmed by them from time to time. The Committee are afraid that if any exceptions are made to this policy as recommended by the Sub-Committee, they will form mischievous precedents and will in their turn encourage constant applications being made by the other horse and bullock stable owners for being given similar concessions. The Committe beg under the circumstances to recommend that the Corporation should adhere to their policy in this matter and should refuse permission to convert any of the horse and bullock stables in the City into milch-cattle stables and to inform all applicants accordingly.

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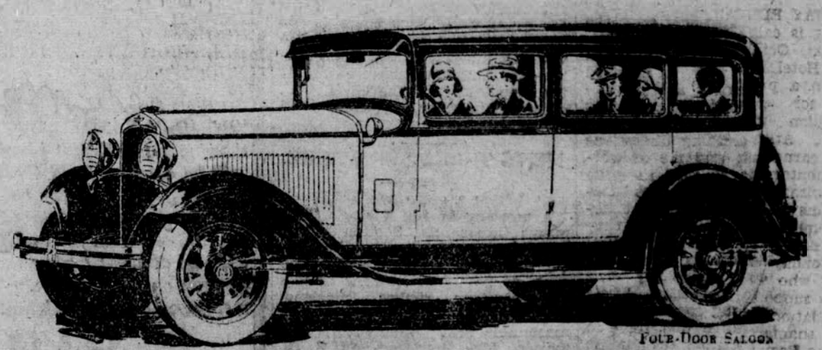
WHEREVER fine motor cars are found, the new Dodge Brothers Six is welcomed as *the greatest Dodge Brothers value of all time.*

It is. And from its inception, it was destined to be so. For Dodge Brothers have built the new Dodge Brothers Six in the only way Dodge Brothers can build—dependably.

Walter P. Chrysler invested it with a host of NEW refinements, and modern advancements.



FOUR-DOOR SALOON

NEW DODGE BROTHERS SIX

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BRANCHES AT:—
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"BOYCOTT DAY" IN BANDRA.

—:o:—

The "Boycott Day" was observed in Bandra with great enthusiasm. Early in the morning the National Flag hoisting and saluting ceremony was performed by Mr. S. S. Nayak in the Congress Office in the presence of a large number of people. After the ceremony was over all the members of the Village Congress Managing Committee went in different parts of the town to hawk khaddar and received a very encouraging response from the people. People were seen enthusiastically purchasing khaddar. Mr. B. G. Kher and others then visited the local cloth merchants to persuade them to boycott foreign cloth as a result of which a meeting of all the dealers is arranged to take place on Tuesday night when Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram will address them.

BHAVNAGAR NOTES.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

(From Our Correspondent.)

BHAVNAGAR, Oct. 26.

The period of the existence of the present Municipal Corporation expires at the end of this month, and so we had fresh elections on the 20th instant. There was not much interest evinced in the elections, a majority of the wards having no competitions. Thirteen sitting members are returned by the new elections and seven freshmen have come in. The State nominations of ten members are representative, though confined to State servants only.

It appears, the first difficult task before this body of thirty members would be the co-option of five more. For these five seats as many as twenty-seven candidates are already reported to have applied, and vigorous canvassing is in progress. Let us hope the selection would be confined to the most useful and capable candidates.

INDIAN SHIPPING.

Mr. Gaganvihari Lalubhai Mehta delivered a public lecture on "the question of Indian Shipping" yesterday, under the auspices of the Sahitya Sabha, Sir Prabhashanker presiding. Mr. Gaganvihari, being the Manager of the Calcutta Branch of the Scindia Steam Navigation Company, has studied the question from a practical point of view, and so he gave a clear and lucid treatment of the subject, pointing out, in particular the vast importance of Indianisation of coastal shipping and the great opening that it provided to the Indian youth. The lecture was thoroughly appreciated.

THE BANDRA YOUTH LEAGUE.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In spite of the orthodox onslaughts and the bureaucratic repression the youth movement in this country is making a rapid advance, and to-day if there is any organisation in this country, besides the Indian National Congress which tells upon the bureaucracy and other reactionary forces, it is undoubtedly the Youth League. It has survived the orthodox onslaughts and has given a crushing reply to the bureaucratic challenge. The orthodox and the Government both must now have realised that no amount of coercion, repression or terrorism can obstruct the onward march of the Youth Movement. Recently the Government launched upon a campaign of ruthless repression and arrested a large number of prominent Youth Leaguers with a view to create terrorism in the hearts of the youths but the Government was defeated in its object because where one youth was arrested ten came forward to take his place. Thanks to the repressive policy of the Government the Youth Leaguers have decided to form a branch of the league in every town and in every village. Accordingly a Youth League in Bandra is shortly to be formed and an inaugural public meeting has been convened on Monday next, at 8-30 p.m. at Patkar's Blocks.

I shall therefore feel much obliged if those willing to help us in the matter will kindly communicate with Mr. N. H. Vallibhoy 77B Hill Road, Bandra, or the undersigned.—Yours, etc.,

R. D. BALIWALA.

Rajkot, Oct. 28.—The sixty-fifth birthday of His Highness the Maharaja Saheb of Gondal was celebrated with great rejoicing on Thursday last The programme began at 11 o'clock in the morning when the Maharaja Saheb with the Royal Family took dinner with a number of farmers. The Darbar was then held, and the Maharaja received the greetings of his subjects through their representatives. In the afternoon the Maharaja and his entourage proceeded to Dhoraji and perform the prize distribution of the local High School.

Jalpaiguri.—The premises of the Youth Association and Athletic Club were searched on the authority of warrants under section 124-A when posters and papers of the associations were seized.—Free Press.

WANTED: ANTI-PRIEST-CRAFT ASSOCIATION

—:o:—

(Continued from page 6).

accident of birth, that no more shall our children be taught the idle stories of eternal tortures and endless bliss earned by their acts however henious and meritorious during their span of life, which even the Psamist does not allot beyond three score and ten. Let Indian youth refuse to pay the priest any more premium against insurance of the sulpherous furies of Hades.

I shall be most happy to have through the "Bombay Chronicle" office the names of Indian men and women who are prepared to band themselves into an association. Details of the aims and objects of the society may be worked by a committee to be appointed but the prime objective of which shall be the annihilation of all those ruinous customs and manners, of those rites and ritual, which in the name of God have retarded the onward march of man and raised insurmountable barriers between the children of a good God.

—Yours, etc.,

G. K. NARIMAN.

Mazgaon, Oct. 27.

TWO MEN KILLED IN FIRE.

—:o:—

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 28.

Two men were killed this morning in a fire which broke out in a house in Haza Patel's Pole owing to the bursting of the patrul tank of a motor car while the car was being started. The hands of the chauffeur were slightly burnt. The house contained stocks of cotton which were set ablase. The fire was immediately entinguished by the municipal, fire brigade. Total loss is estimated at about Rs. 40,000.—A. P.

GANDHIJI'S TOUR.

—:o:—

BENARES, Oct. 28.

Gandhiji has started on the concluding stage of his U. P. tour which will take one month. He will visit over forty places. He will arrive in Ahmedabad on November 25.—A. P.

Every boy is keen on a Watch

Give your boy a good Watch

You are anxious that he should do well in life and grow up a worthy citizen. Teach him the value of time early—don't let him gain such knowledge by painful experience. Time wasted is life wasted, money wasted! A West End Watch gives a boy a healthy respect for time and punctuality, and you could not choose better than the "Matchless Wrist."

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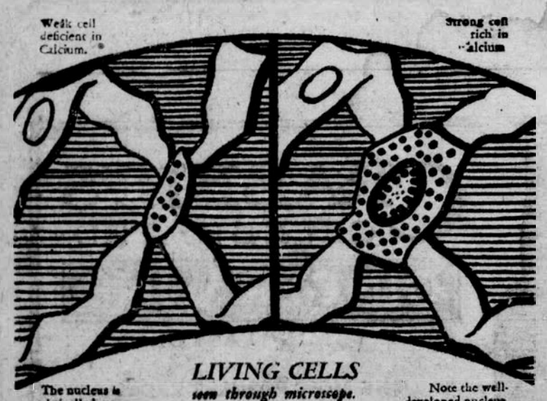
Weak cell deficient in Calcium.
Strong cell rich in Calcium
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seen through microscope.
The nucleus is shrivelled up.
Note the well-developed nucleus.

Build up a strong Constitution in this new, logical way— with KALZANA, the Calcium-Food

BONES, blood, tissues, nerves—the whole of your body is built up of millions of living cells—and upon their health the health of your body entirely depends.

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Only by supplying your body with extra Calcium will you remove the cause of your complaint and thus secure a rapid and lasting return to Health. Give your body the Calcium needed by taking Kalzana, the Calcium food. Kalzana contains Calcium in exactly that scientific combination—sodium lactate and calcium lactate—which, unlike other forms of Calcium, is readily taken up and retained by the body-cells.

Start taking KALZANA to-day—it will give you a strong and healthy constitution. Give Kalzana to your children as well—it will provide them with strong, healthy teeth, and increase their power of resistance to infectious disease.

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SOUTH AFRICAN LETTER.

ORGANISED OFFENSIVE TO RUIN INDIANS.

(From Our Own Correspondent).

JOHANNESBURG, Oct. 7.

A furious anti-Indian wave is surging and deepening in the province of Transvaal which has profoundly perturbed the Indian community throughout South Africa and shaken the shattering faith of even those who were so vehement in their admiration of the Cape Town Agreement and General Hertzog's attitude towards the nationals of India in this country. The whole Indian Press is now unanimous in declaring that all Round Table Conferences and agreements are worthless in view of the continuous anti-Indian agitation carried on in the country and expressing their experienced opinion that there is nowhere seen the change of heart that was recently so much boosted. The following events will be sufficient for any one to convince himself that the position of Indians in this country is very grave and there are no visible signs to uplift the Indian community at least in the golden province of the Union.

AN OLD WEAPON.

A law passed by the Transvaal Republic in 1871 has been brought into action to curtail Indian trading and residence at Springs where a furious agitation resulted in the refusal of a trading license to an Indian firm which had to incur the expenses estimated to be over hundreds of pounds in court trials, rents and other sundries. Where this old regulation is intra-vires or ultra-vires will be tested in the Supreme Court against the unfavourable decision of the Resident Magistrate. If it is considered valid by the highest judicial authority, no Indian shall have the right to occupy and stand or place either to reside or trade in Transvaal. The only remedy then will be to approach the Government to amend the law to follow the spirit the Cape Town Settlement.

The white farmer's congress held at Pretoria passed a resolution stigmatising the Indian traders as a danger to civilised South Africa and asked protection against unfair competition.

Residents of Norwood and neighbouring suburbs are being concentrated for another determined mass action against the "Asiatic invasion" of their strongholds in the north-eastern districts of Johannesburg. This step is being taken by the Europeans as a few Indians asked for the trading licenses to carry their business in their area.

Benoni Town Council decided to request the Kleinfontein estates and Township Co. to enforce the conditions in the title deeds of the stands in the township, relative to coloured people, in order that the Indians may be debarred from residence and trade, they being considered a "disturbing factor to the whites."

The southern suburbs ratepayers' Association of Johannesburg protested against the Asiatic invasion in their area and their chairman declared that they were going to show their teeth against the Indians and to fight to the bitter end to stop that unpleasant attack.

SEGREGATION POLICY.

Transvaal Municipal Association has been trying to persuade the Union Government to allot segregated areas for the Indians and enforce the clauses of the Class Areas Bill, known as the Asiatic Bill that provoked the feeling of India and was dropped on the signing of the Cape Town Agreement, in order that the Indians may be ruined through the loss of trade and taint of inferiority may be for ever placed on their forheads. The Union Government did not accept the suggestion, hence the Association decided that "Further steps in this matter should be taken, urging that the present unsatisfactory state of the law with regard to Indians residing and trading in European localities in urban areas should not be allowed to continue, and that the incoming executive continue to deal with this matter."

The Nationalist Party Congress of the Transvaal which was attended by Ministers including the Premier, General Hertzog, passed a resolution protesting against the employment of white girls by Asiatics.

In face of this vicious propaganda against the Indians no just voice has been heard, and the press and the public encourage it to move on without a word of contrary comment. This opposition against the Indians as a class is becoming so far-stretched in its bearings that great concern is felt in all Indian quarters. The suspension of about 200 licenses of Indians remains and though the next year is approaching no decision has been arrived at by the local Municipal Council which is seeking the advice of the Government to place the responsibility of refusal on their shoulders.

THE EVIL OF THE CAPE TOWN AGREEMENT.

"The Indian Views" an Indian weekly published at Durban, commenting on the anti-Indian atmosphere in the country and the hollowness of the Agreement, compares the change of outlook among the people during pre-Agreement and post-Agreement periods. "The difference is that whereas the oppression of Indians is to continue as usual," says the "Indian Views," "it shall not be viewed in the usual light—whereas formerly South Africa's tyranny was condemned as such by all the world, its sanction by an Agreement duly sealed and signed by Indians themselves now absolves her of that odium. Whatever injustice was rampant in the past shall rampage the future as well, but it shall no longer be stigmatized as injustice—it shall bear the honourable appelation of a "Gentleman's Agreement" instead. The Indian is to jog along under the same old load of wrongs, but minus the old consolation of martyrdom accruing to the wronged. Henceforth South Africa may not be called an oppressor though she oppresses ever so crushingly, Indians may not complain of oppression though their lot remains what it "has been at all times." The tyranny of the one shall not invite any one's shame and the suffering of the other will elicit no one's sympathy because whatever it is, is the result of an honourable compact, because their mutual relations have been determined by a Gentlemanly Agreement. This is the difference—this the glorious bargain struck on our behalf at the Round Table Sale!"

RESTRICTIONS ON ALI BROTHERS.

The Union Government has finally refused to reconsider its decision to remove the humiliating conditions imposed upon the entry of Ali Brothers. All representations made through different channels and at different times have failed. The dignified protest made to the Union Government through their letters by Maulana Shaukat Ali, and Pir Mohamed Baluch, M.L.C., also carried little effect. The steel-like tenacity with which Dr Malan viewed the matter has created great disappointment among all sections of the community. The Muslims especially and quite naturally have been so to to say enraged and it is expected that no amends being made, the Government will count for very little support in furtherance of its future policy towards the Indians from the community in this country. M. Shaukat Ali has made his position distinctly clear in the Indian as well as the European press. No doubt, the whole responsibility now rests on the shoulders of the Union Cabinet which went so far as to humiliate India and Islam by refusing to receive the respected visitors from India on honourable terms. Under the circumstances, the Big Brother has decided not to enter the Union, but carry on his work at Lourenco Marques where a Muslim Conference is to be held in a few days time to discuss the Muslim problems of the Union.

What inspired the Government to put restrictions on the Ali Brothers, no one could safely say. But the following comment of "Ons Vaderland," a Government Dutch organ in the Transvaal, is significant:

"Are these conclusions correct that the Ali Brothers are being subjected to these limitations because they are Nationalists and anti-Imperialists in India? We cannot assert this from the conditions contained in Mr. C. S. Schmidt's (Union Secretary for Internal Affairs) later. On the contrary these conditions seem to be directed against a repetition of the Sastri affair, which is surely desirable. This conclusion seems as justifiable as any other, through the circumstance that they may not visit Klerksdorp—like Sastri did—and they should not discuss political matters of any kind..... Our public can be assured that the visit could only be allowed conditionally, in view of the disturbance that was caused by Sastri's speeches last year, and we feel sure that all our readers will agree, when we say that similar visits should not in future be allowed."

WHEAT CABLE.

—:o:—

"Reaction following steadiness Wall Street, yesterday improvement demand actual, future dependent financial situation America."

"The Federal Farm Board has placed 100,000,000 dollars at the disposal of grain co-operative societies and pledged its aid in demanding more from the Congress if necessary. The Board expressed the opinion that the prevailing wheat prices were too low."

URAN COLONISATION SCHEME.

—:o:—

Town Visited By Parsi Tripsters On Sunday.

With a view to popularising the Uran Colonisation Scheme, and to celebrate the 25th anniversary of the Uran Agiari, Mr. Behmon Sorabji Banaji arranged to take a party of 1,000 Parsis to Uran, last Sunday. Accordingly steamer "Satyavanti" which was specially chartered for the occasion carried on Sunday morning about 600 passengers, while the remaining 400 followed it in the steamer which daily goes to Uran. The tripsters were transhipped in small boats to go to Uran's shore and thus had an experience of the difficulties of passengers in the absence of a wharf. After offering prayers in the Agiari, where the Jashan ceremony was performed, visitors went to the specially erected pandal in the gardens of Khan Bahadur Kavasji Majra and sitting on the carpets whiled away time in singing, and chetting before dinner. Dinner, consisting of a few homely dishes, then followed and it was a little after 1 p.m. that all visitors, in turns, had satisfied their "inner man." (After passing some more time in various entertainments, a comic skit entitled "Dhanji Dhatoora" was staged,"—a few tables were the only requisits of an improvised stage—which evoked roars of laughter and was much liked by the audience.

MR. BILIA'S SPEECH.

A meeting was then held presided over by Mr. Framji J. Bilia. He said that he had taken interest in colonising Uran with Parsis before Mr. Banaji took up the scheme. Seeing that there were so many distilleries, with their grounds, lying idle, he gave his attention to the subject. The Petit Parsi Orphanage buildings extensive grounds at Parel, could fetch about one crore of rupees, in those "boom" days. If they were sold and the institution was removed to Uran where vacant land as well structures of the old distilleries were available at very cheap rates, it would benefit the institution financially to a very great extent. Then institutions like the Widows' Home at Thakurdwar could also be advantageously removed there. He paid visits to Uran with that view and also wrote letters in the "Jam-e-Jamshed". He was sorry to note the Trustees of the Orphanage could not see their way to shift it from Parel.

EXPERIENCE OF VISITS IN POOR QUARTERS.

While working in the Bombay Municipality for many years he had the unique opportunities of paying visits to the quarters where poor Parsis were living, and he was horrified to see that his co-religionists were living in structures which were not fit even for dogs and beasts. Sir J. L. Rieu, ex-member of the Executive Council of the Government of Bombay, and Mr. Abbott, the then Collector of Alibag, had sympathised with the movement of erecting a wharf at Uran, the absence of which was the greatest stumbling block in the way of founding the Parsi Colony; and they were prepared to erect a wharf if the promoters of the scheme could provide half its cost. He hoped Parsi Shethias, and also those Parsis who had made money in their business transactions in the halcyon days of this island, to provide half the cost. After enumerating the advantages of the scheme he also cautioned his hearers to look ahead, before erecting a wharf, as the times were moving very rapidly, and many things considered necessary now were proving unnecessary in a few years. He referred to the remarkable progress in aviation. Air-planes were now built the wings of which could be easily opened or closed, just as a bird did, also giant airships to carry a large number of passengers were being built. He concluded after wishing the scheme a success, and exhorting his correligionists, specially the shethias (mentioning the name among others of Sir Dinsha M. Petit, as Trustee of the Parsi Petit Orphanage) would pay their earnest attention in making the scheme successful.

SCHEME BOUND TO SUCCEED.

Mr. Behmon Banaji said when he was sure of the benefits that would be derived from the scheme he did not care for his maligners, some of whom called him insane. He had a burning desire to do some good to his co-religionists, when he saw poorest members from the community dying in dire misery and filthy places. Erection of cottages would tend to keep poor families in them on rentals of 15 to 20 amidst ideal surroundings. He was not a rich man, else he could have without hesitaiton provided the means of turning Uran into a decent colony long ago. But he was sure of its ultimate success it may be in his lifetime or even after that. And he predicted that the future Uran would be just like the flourishing island which faced Hongkong and was situated as Uran is to Bombay.

The tripsters enjoyed their trip well. Business combined with pleasure was the object of the trip; and it is hoped the trip will tend in stimulating interest among the rich section of the community in not delaying the scheme further. Among those who made the sojourn successful, mention must be made of the services of Mr. Jalejar Navroji Balsara who was instrumental in inducing the steamship authorities in sparing their steamers to the occasion and the Bombay Amateurs Union for staging the comic skit, the Bombay Parsi Amateurs' Band, also Mr. Lentin's Band for the entertainment provided.

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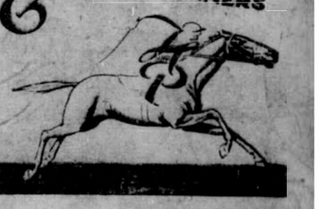

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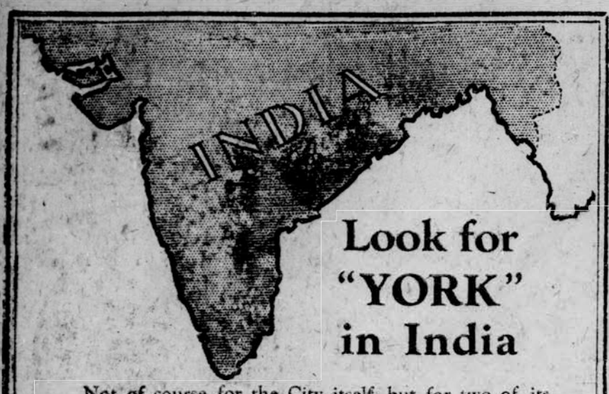

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NOGICOAT BOMBAY.

NEED OF SPECIAL PROTECTION TO INDIGENOUS BANKER.

Plea For Wiping Out Pre-existing Debts.

SEEDS' TRADERS MEMO TO BANKING COMMITTEE.

The following are extracts from memorandum of the Seeds Traders Association submitted to the Bombay Provincial Banking Inquiry Committee:—

The Seeds Traders Association is primarily and directly connected with the financing of seeds trade in Bombay Presidency from upcountry centres to Bombay and from Bombay to foreign countries, and the marketing conditions with reference to it. Next to cotton, oilseeds constitute the most important item in the export trade on Bombay. So far as the internal aspect of the trade is concerned, it is financed in more or less the same way as others. But in the export side the foreign shipping interests have a greater share. The total exports of oil seeds from Bombay in the last three years were.

in 1925-26 Rs. 11,80,60,355
1926-27 Rs. 5,11,878
1927-29 Rs. 9,37,71,180

The Association is not in a position to adduce much authoritative statistical evidence with regard to some of the questions issued by the Committee. The first great difficulty in this connection is the want of reliable statistical data with regard to the financial transaction both of the Agriculturists and the indigenous bankers. The replies have therefore necessarily to be couched in general terms, but my Committee trust that the opinions expressed in the following pages represent the views of the interests concerned in the Seeds trade.

AGRICULTURAL CONDITIONS AND CREDIT FACILITIES.

The chief source of obtaining finance for the agriculturist is the village money-lender. The Co-operative Societies provide money to some extent, but the funds at their disposal are not large enough to meet with all the needs of the Agriculturist. The Government advances for permanent improvements are also small in amount.

It is impossible to allocate the various needs for which the finances are obtained. The loans that may be obtained from the money-lender are used not only for the purposes of cultivation but also for social requirements. Sometimes they are also contracted for paying land revenue. It may be added that permanent improvement are not much in evidence.

The rates of interest that are charged by the money lender are generally very high. They may be anything from 25 per cent to 50 per cent. per annum. In some instances where the credit of the borrower is better they are even less. Whenever the loans are taken at the time of sowing and are repaid in the next winter when the crops are ready, the time occupied is only half a year the rates of interest however remain almost the same. The money lender advances money on personal security, whenever the borrower has no security to give. In this case the rates, of course, are higher than when securities are offered. As for security either the ornaments are pledged or other kinds of moveable property are hypothecated.

As the moneylender is also a trader himself, dealing in commodities required by the agriculturists the loans are advanced in the shape of goods sold, and as the cultivator has no choice but to accept them, he has always to pay higher price. The same is the case with the sale of his produce. The benefit which the money lender thus derives is quite considerable and should be considered a kind of interest charge also.

As has already been observed the money-lender plays by far the most important part in Agricultural finance and marketing. Next to him come the indigenous bankers. They advance money to the small traders and money lenders. The Joint stock banks do not advance money to agriculturists and have therefore no direct interest in their finance.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

The only other important institutions to supply credit to the agriculturist are the Co-operative Societies. In the last twenty-five years they have shown a steady progress. In 1926-27 we find that there were about 65000 Societies with 21 lakhs of members and a working capital of about twenty-four crores of rupees. Compared to the large population and the credit requirements of India, the Co-operative Credit Societies can only satisfy a small portion of demand for credit. It is true that they advance capital at reasonable rates of interest, encourage thrift, train the people in handling the money, and in Banking principles; but still so far as the present is concerned there is no immediate prospect of relieving the cultivator from the usurious hold of the money-lender.

With regard to the amount of credit required by the Agriculturists it is not possible to furnish any figures. It is however important to distinguish between long term and short term credit in this connection. The money-lender who advances money does not make this distinction and the Co-operative Credit Societies supply credit only for short duration. The Land Improvement Loans Act enables the Government to advance money in times of distress only.

The main defect in the present system of agricultural finance is the utter lack of co-ordination in the work of various financial agencies. The Joint Stock banks do not interest themselves in the finance of agriculture, the exchange banks are only interested in the finance of the foreign trade, while the indigenous bankers are not closely and adequately linked up with the modern banking institutions. Besides the Co-operative Credit organisation is not yet perfectly organised, and the apex banks in the cities are not yet popular enough to attract deposits in large amounts which can be filtered down for financing agricultural industry. Next there is no facility for long term agricultural credit.

Whatever funds are available are competed for by all the agencies. The moneys that are idle in the districts are also carried away by banks which finance trade only.

WIPE OUT PRE-EXISTING DEBT

No scheme for providing adequate finance for agriculture will be successful unless a mighty effort be made to wipe out the pre-existing debts. The pressure on the land, through natural causes like the famine and the flood, the heavy land tax coupled with the extravagent habits of the people and the various other causes have been instrumental in piling up the large amount of debt. How much this agriculturists debt amounts to it is difficult to say. It may amount to anything like 700 crores of rupees in the whole of India. The very interest charges which keep the cultivator always in servitude will make him work not for profit but for the barest subsistence, thus removing the slightest incentive for work.

A great effort for the redemption of debt is the first necessity. A large volume of these debts is hereditary. We endorse the suggestion made in certain quarters for a simple rural insolvency law. This piece of legislation will extricate the large number of debtors who are already in a hopeless condition and who have no hope of freeing themselves from their debts.

My Committee would also urge the necessity of carrying on a propaganda to educate the people in the matter of t heir liability for the debts of ancestors. A son is bound to pay the debt of the father only to the extent of the property he gets by survivorship or succession. At present the son takes up the moral duty as a legal one, and thus remains hopelessly in debt.

The second step in the provision of adequate finance for agriculture is the starting of land mortgage banks. It is already mentioned that there is no source from which long term credits for the development of agriculture can be obtained. If land mortgage banks be established in every province with a strong support of the Government who would guarantee the interest, on its debentures and other securities, there is little that the scheme would be eminently successful.

With all these the money-lender will be a necessary factor in the agricultural economy. With all his harsh methods and his usurious rates of interest, he is doing a distinct and important service to the community. To-day it is he alone who provides the largest amount of funds for agricultural finance. It is he to whom the agriculturist looks for assistance when all other means are at an end. It is indeed true that with the growth of peace and the efficiency of the legal procedure his attempt to secure repayment have been often proved to be equal, and he has been looked upon by the people as an object of hatred and contempt but still without proper substitute for him the agricultural economy would greatly suffer.

MARKETING.

The principal agencies in the marketing of crops in this presidency are (1) the local money-lender or merchant, (2) the representative of foreign shipping concerns, and (3) the indigenous banker. It happens in a number of instances that the local money-lender who has advanced money to the cultivator at once buys up the product as it is ready, or has while making the loan, stipulated to buy it. Sometimes, while the crops are standing the agriculturist enters into an agreement to sell the crops to a merchant, or else while the crops are yet on the thrashing floor they are bought up by a small trader. A more prevalent practice is however to bring the products to the town market where they are sold throug hthe medium of brokers. It is more here that the representatives of exporting houses are in evidence, and with the latest and best instructions available from their head offices are able to make the best bargains.

The chief defect in the marketing conditions in the country is first of all the fact that there is no organised market and secondly that the agriculturist who is a small unit cannot hold his own against a purchaser who is armed with better means of knowing world conditions, and is better able to dictate terms. This is due to the obvious disparity in the strength of the parties to the bargain. The agriculturist cannot wait, and he being anxious to return home, he not infrequently suffers a great deal.

As regards the credit facilities for the financing of products during marketing, the chief work is done by the indigenous bankers. When a trader buys goods, and sends them to the district centre or the exporting port to be sold by the agent, he writes a hundi which is little less below the market price and in every town of importance large amounts of these hundies are daily bought and sold. The agent does the work on the commission basis, and so far as Bombay city and particularly the seeds and grain trade is concerned the agents always advance as much as ninetyfive per cent. of the value of the goods by accepting hundies drawn by upcountry merchants, after receipt of the goods, or the railway receipt. It is also usual for some firms to advance money beforehand to their upcountry constituents, in order to attract more business.

INDIGENOUS BANKING.

The fundamental defect in the Banking organisation in India is the utter lack of co-ordination between various banking institutions, and between currency and banking. The chief banking concern in India is the Imperial Bank of India, but it fails to serve certain fundamental purposes such as for instance, dealing in foreign exchanges and the control of currency. The work of the Imperial Bank is therefore confined to the work of financing only internal trade and commerce while the whole foreign trade which now amounts to well nigh 700 crores of rupees is chiefly in the hands of exchange banks which are branches of foreign banks.

The Co-operative Banks, though they are organised from village societies to the provincial co-operative bank, have not yet been able to make that much success as might be expected. They have yet not been able to draw as much amount of deposits as would be required for their work and therefore there needs to be a better co-ordination between all these types of institutions.

A more glaring defect in the present organisation is the neglect of the indigenous banker, whose claim to importance were until recently all but ignored. It is chiefly through him that the great bulk of internal trade of the country is financed, and it is gratifying now to see that it has been a recognised principle that in any future scheme of development of Indian banking no effort will be spared to co-ordinate his work with that of other banking institutions.

The purely banking functions of indigenous banks consist of receiving deposits, giving loans, and arranging remittances. But besides these functions the indigenous banker is engaged in other kinds of business also. He usually does business on his own account, or as a cimmission agent for the sale or purchase of goods, and it is on the goods that he handles that he advances money.

The indigenous banker, as a rule, is popular by reason of the fact that hours of business are more suitable to the people, and the lack of much formality and the redtapism, and the personal knowledge of his clients. There is one direction in which the indigenous banker needs to be specially protected. Whenever an indigenous banker has to file a suit against his client. He is often faced with the defence that the latter is an agriculturist, and the present looseness in the definition of the term in the Courts, has been in a great number of cases instrumental in subjecting the shroff to unnecessary hardships. The Deccan Agriculturist relief Act which was primarily meant to protect the bonafide agriculturist from the rapacity of money-lenders is now unwillingly permitted to do injustice to the shroffs. As a trader who draws only a small proportion of his income from agriculture, and is really a merchant, secures, the benefit of the act. The definition of the act should therefore be revised so as to allow no loopholes for those who are not principally bonafide agriculturists.

DEFECTS IN ORGANISATION OF BANKING.

Another defect in the organisation of Banking is the want of a sufficient number of branches in the districts which can come directly in touch with the local banking concerns. It is not advisable that these should be branches of the central Reserve Bank because that would compete with the local indigenous Banking. We would suggest that the best way to develop branches is to leave the field open for joint stock Banks, and it would be advisable for these institutions to secure the co-operation of local bankers on the Directorate. The connection of the local Banker with the local Directorate of the Bank will inspire the confidence of the public and the Bank will be able to utilise its experience and knowledge of local conditions.

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EAST AND WEST.

TRADE OR THE EMPIRE?

(BY ARTHUR FIELD.)

LONDON, Oct. 10.

AGA KHANISM.

A small stream of agitation goes on quietly and persistently against the recognition accorded in official circles (and consequently by a number of private persons) to His Highness the Aga Khan as "spiritual head of the Muslims".

The less embittered critics of the Aga Khan, while agreeing that there is an unanswerable argument against Aga Khanism, declare that he can bring a valuable influence to bear at critical moments on the mentality of Government. Others that he is far more generous to his followers than his father or grandfather was.

Nevertheless there is a surprising unanimity of views about the continuity and strength of the methods and influences of Aga Khanism.

A BOMBAY EDUCATIONIST.

A meeting is called for Monday evening next, October 14th, at Anderton's Hotel in Fleet Street, London, (on a purely non-political matter for once). There is now in London the well-known educationist, Atiya Begum Sahib, whose earnest endeavours for Indian elementary education have in part inspired the visit to England. Indians and others, considerably occupied with saving other races and nations, may spare an hour on Monday to hear the Begum Sahib, who will plead for their moral support in saving the young population of India from its present shameful educational neglect. The Begum Sahib is also visiting King's College, technical and commercial institutes, women's and other evening institutes, schools for the physically and mentally defective children,

THE EAST-WEST CIRCLE.

This organisation in a recent circular says—

"The resolutions passed at the meeting on Palestine were duly submitted to the proper quarters and widely circulated. We have also been instrumental in distributing at home and abroad copies of the Arab Advocates' reply to the First Proclamation of the Palestine High Commissioner which laid the blame of riots at the door of the Arabs and charged them with unspeakable atrocities as at Hebron. We are now engaged in pressing the result of the official exhumation at Hebron, which revealed no mutilations or acts of savage atrocity whatever. The High Commissioner (the 'Palestine reports), though prejudiced pro-Zionist-Jewish in all his acts, has had the elementary decency to issue a second Proclamation in which he says (a) both Jews and Arabs" have been guilty, (b) Offenders of 'both sides' will be brought to trial. All lovers of justice should now move in support of the new military Commander's humane dictum, that executions for 'murder', even after verdict of guilty is given, should be carried out in connection with riots. The danger of prejudiced and inequitable results from the inquiry is not past. The knowledge of the personnel of that Committee was a scandalous one: and we reserve our opinion of the Committee and its work."

EXPULSION OF A FORMER AMBASSADOR.

Yesterday there appeared sensational reports that the ex-Afghan Minister to London, Shuiaed Habibullah Khan, had been expelled from the country by orders of the Indian Office. It was additionally stated that the ex-Minister's luggage was seized. To-day the Chargé d'Affaires of the Legation is reported as declaring that the luggage was the result of High Court proceedings instituted by the new Afghan Minister in London.

The Indian Office in consequence of the proceedings told the ex-Minister to leave the country within three days. He left. The proceedings dismissed. To assist him in his departure the police stationed on, but only in the person of one amiable officer. He was instructed to observe that he exercised no "unnecessary supervision" in watching the staff. The party included two women. There was no fuss about complications. The incident did not break in, way-laying reporters as they did at the time of the Irish Self-Determination issue in the good old days before the War. No Scotland Yard detectives, armed or unarmed, surrounded the Afghan Legation. The "Evening Post" reports the following interview:—

WHAT OCCURRED.

"Khan, the Legation Secretary who now has charge of Afghan affairs in London, stated: 'The Foreign Office was in no way responsible for any of the things that happened. I personally am entirely responsible.

"When the ex-Minister returned to London from Herat last July he had been repudiated by the Amanullah as well as the new Government for political and financial reasons. He informed me that he intended to dispose of the Legation house and sell the furniture and motor-cars, and wanted the money for himself. I challenged him, and told him that I would make it impossible for him to do anything of the kind.

"The Afghan Government instructed me not to allow the ex-minister to touch any of the property—in other words, he was repudiated.

"I had also learned that when, last February, he went to Herat nominally to assist King Amanullah, he stayed there only a few days, and was busily engaged in removing the provisional Treasury to the Russian border, and when he had done this he left Herat. The fall of Herat was the sole cause of the decision of King Amanullah to leave Kandahar. When it became known that he had removed the Treasury both the new Government and King Amanullah were furious.

"The ex-Minister had been answerable for about £40,000.

"When he could not account for the £40,000 he was repudiated by the Government, and I was left in charge here. He had also been repudiated by Amanullah, and when the King visited London the ex-Minister and he were not even on speaking terms.

"On learning of his intention to sell the Legation property I took legal steps to prevent its execution. In the way of ordinary diplomatic courtesy, I informed the British Foreign Office. The Foreign Office has remained strictly impartial in Afghan affairs, but when I had placed the whole position before them they apparently decided to tell the ex-Minister that he was no longer 'persona grata', and to leave the country within three days. He departed at once. and did not even attempt to see Mr. Henderson, the Foreign Minister.

"This happened while I was on leave for a few days. The ex-Minister had remained at the Legation as my guest for the time being, for I was on friendly terms with him before all this trouble started.

LOCKED ROOMS SURPRISE.

"After the ex-Minister had gone. I found that certain rooms had been locked and sealed. On forcing them I found that all the furniture and other contents had been removed, and I took steps to prevent their being sold.

"I learned that eleven cases of valuables had been sent away, and I obtained an injunction to prevent them leaving the country. They were stopped at Harwich en route for Germany.

"I decided to dismiss the Legation staff. As there were two women on the staff I asked a policeman at the door to see that, in accordance with the law of this country, I did not use any unnecessary force in ejecting anyone who declined to go. This was the only police officer, and the staff, after receiving their salaries in lieu of notice, left with no further difficulty.

"These are the facts. The statement attributed to the ex-Minister is a tissue of lies. There is no truth in the reports that there was any shooting in the Legation or that any Foreign Office officials or Scotland Yard detectives came here.

"I have kept all these things a close secret in order to preserve the honour of the Legation. The statement made by the ex-Minister, however, has made it necessary, in the interests of the British Government and myself, to put the matter clearly and frankly before the public."

THE TWILIGHT OF EMPIRE.

Mr. C. F. Ryder, who is old-fashioned enough to describe himself as an Anti-Imperialist Tory, writes about the proposed anglo-Egyptian Treaty. Lest people should jump at wrong conclusions, and believe that the millenium had arrived when Tories repudiate the Empire, it is proper to explain that Mr. Ryder repudiates "Imperialism", not the British Empire. He thinks Imperialism a Modern Disease; a morbid excrescence on this or any modern empire. He does not think Imperialism is necessary to the Empire, and it must be said that an investigation of modern Jingoism brings out several things in his favour. Disraeli pumped up Chauvinism in Britain; it had not been in any evidence publicly before. The term Jingo actually arises from a blatant comic song which was sung within my own memory, relative to threatened war with Russia (oh, yes, they wanted to fight the Czar as some of them want to fight the Soviet). "We don't want to fight, but, by Jingo, if we do", etc.

Then came a lull. Until dear Queen Victoria, who had had a small war annually (poor soul, she couldn't help herself, such things are settled by other than kings and queens); until the Queen came due for a Jubilee, then the Jingoes started propaganda. The first Jubilee was ushered in by intensive Imperial publicity; the second Jubilee inaugurated active operations in Africa.

So now, an honest and well-read Tory propcses that Toryism should get back to statesmanship and abandon this modern heresy. Following is the letter by Mr. Ryder:

EGYPT AND EMPIRE.

"With regard to the proposed Egyptian Treaty, one would have thought this would have been welcomed from the Islamic standpoint. It would improve the status of Egypt among the nations and give her more influence in speaking as 'the' representative Muslim Power, now that Turkey has cut herself adrift, officially, from the Islamic world.

"As for the retention of British troops. Now that the British Empire has been dissolved into a voluntary association of Independent States,—and that two of these States (to wit, the Free State of Ireland and the Union of S. Africa) are striving to break the last link—in the shape of the Privy Council—which tangibly binds them to Britain, there is no doubt that British ascendancy has gone for ever. It is a bitter thing for a Conservative to realise, it is more bitter for an Imperialist to contemplate. But it is of no use blinking facts. In a few years the protection of the Suez Canal will be deputed to a mixed force of various nations and races.

"The present Government would be delighted to have the Treaty rejected, since it would show that when they 'treat natives kindly' the latter reject their overtures."

EMPIRE AND TRADE.

The question of empires is studied by modern economic geographers. A study of any standard work on the subject reveals the hollowness, waste and folly of Imperialist views. For example, Prof. R. Brown's "Principles of Economic Geography" proves that even if nationalism were to cause the severance of the last tangible bonds between the parts of the British Empire, the economic laws that bind the nations to intercourse would not 'ipso facto' be diminished. If that is true, no harm would have been to the interests of Great Britain, except in the sense of those interests of policy which, still adhering to the idea of territorial occupation, also maintain the idea of occupying physically the coaling and oiling stations.

WHAT WOULD REPLACE EMPIRE?

In peace it is to be observed that, in general on the routs of trade, our coal and oil depots are at the disposal of all,—to Germans, Russians, or any other people. Without empires, a perpetual condition of the same sort will tend to obtain. There remains, however, the argument that another Power will step in where we step out. The answer is:

(a) Nationalism will repel the encroachments of one Power as well as the other.

(b) We have destroyed all Empires, except our own. There is now no German, Austrian or Russian Empire no Ottoman Empire and only by our good-will and connivance an "Empire of the French Republic." Italy keeps on hinting at some sort of empire among the Muslim lands; and Muslims unequivocally reply that they do not desire the protection of Signor Mussolini and do not need it.

TRADERS AND TRADE ROUTES.

What, then are we to anticipate as occurring in the day, still far distant, when the British Empire is dissolved? The preservation of open trading routes between East and West, as between North and South, will be assured by the imperative necessity and common interest of mankind. The common interest of the trading world is admirably reviewed by Professor Brown in the following passages:

"While the smaller unities are very real, the larger ones become somewhat abstract; and the larger the unities, the looser the bonds. An empire may hold together when the 'daughter nations are linked solely by ties of sentiment to the 'Motherland', but is more likely to be split asunder if the shackles of a central bureaucracy try to bind it.....

The trade with the East promoted by the Phoenicians persisted in the Mediterranean. The richest products of India, Malaya and China reached the civilised lands of Europe either via the Red Sea or through Mesopotamia.....Byzantium (modern Constantinople) was the most important station of all.....The great blow to the Mediterranean trade was the discovery of the sea route to India in 1498.....The year of that discovery was important. Not less so was the year 1453 in which the Turks seized Constantinople, soon after which the trade routes across Syria fell into their hands. It was this occurrence ('inter alia') that stimulated Portugal to seek a new and independent route to the East.....Britain on her entry into the Eastern trade became a rival.....The coming of the steamer and its displacement of the sailing ship on most routes further accentuated a change.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

"In 1869 the opening of the Suez Canal caused the virtual abandonment of the Cape route and the return of the Eastern trade to the Mediterranean route.....When the Mediterranean once more became a great highway, trade had taken on some new aspects. The use of coal for industrial purposes by this time had led to great manufacturing activities in certain lands, notably Great Britain" (but, not alone in Britain). "The result of this was twofold; first, it gave rise to a demand for raw materials; second, it created a need for imported food.....The carriage of raw materials, food and manufactured goods are the chief aspects of the whole world commerce of to-day'.....No civilised country, with complex wants, can become entirely self-supporting.....The manufacturing nations of the world are in temperate regions chiefly in the northern hemisphere 'and they will continue to demand from the tropics' commodities which they cannot grow ....'This trade will persist'.... Diversions of trade have not affected the volume of traffic via the Suez Canal."

THE FORCE OF NECESSITY.

So that it is seen how necessity will afford an unaltered and unreduced bond, when Empire shall have ceased to be a bond. When militarism will have ceased to hold control of trade routes, the world's traders will unite to keep them open. While the British flag flies over Canada and Honduras their trade goes to the U. S. A. When the Indian flag flies over India it will still trade with Great Britain. When Ireland is separated, north and south, from Britain it will inevitably and increasingly trade with its best and nearest market, England, Wales and Scotland.

What more do we need then trade? For what else were empires made or are empires maintained at the point of the bayonet? There should be nothing bitter for any Englishman to contemplate in this.

—:o:—

KAIRA YOUTH LEAGUE.

KAIRA, Oct. 25.

(From our Correspondent.)

Under the auspices of the Kaira Youth League, Mr. Rohit Mehta, Secretary of the Ahmedabad Youth League, and Dr. Hariprasad Desai, President of the Athletic Association, delivered a lecture on "Duties of Youths towards social and political questions," yesterday evening in Muljibhai Dharmsahla under the presidentship of Balabhai Seth. Mr. Rohit Mehta invited the youths of Kaira to the Bombay Presidency Youth League to be held at Ahmedabad in the next month. "Prepare for the struggle that was ahead" was the clarion call of Mr. Rohit Mehta and others. Dr. Ambalal Jeshankar dwelt the mission of youth which was to reshape the world. The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to Dr. Hariprasad Desai and Mr. Rohit Mehta.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS.

—:o:—

MESSRS. THOS. SMITH AND CO., Liverpool, Oct. 26.

October close at 8-7s. 3-8d. up 3 5-8d.

December close at 8-10s. 7-8d. up 4 1-8d.

March close at 8-9-6d. up 3¼d.

WHEAT CHICAGO MARKET.

December per bushel $1.23¾ up 2.

March per bushel $1.31-⅞ up 2-⅛.

May per bushel $1.34-¾ up 1-⅞.

THE TATA OIL MILLS' QUOTATIONS.

EX. GODOWN.

Bombay, Oct. 28.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready—Rs. 533 per ton.

Filtered Mowra Oil Ready—Rs. 560 per ton.

Cocoanut Cake Ready—Rs. 124 per ton.

Rugby.—Supermarine Rolls Royce 96 in which Flying Officer Waghorn won Schneider Trophy in last September, has been placed on public exhibition in Science Museum at South Kensington.—R. O. W.

Rugby.—It was definitely stated yesterday that Britain's second giant airship, R-100 which has been built at Howden, Yorkshire, will leave her shed for trials at Cardington mooring tower within the next week.—R. O. W.

SHIPPING.

—:o:—

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 28.

Chybassa, Livingston, Moulmein
Chifuku Maru, Chiba, Kobe.
Badarpur, Nelson, Rangoon.
Jalapalaka, Courtney, Rangoon.
City of Simla, Jones, Liverpool.
Aquileia, Zoppo, Genoa.
Crastafels, Voss, Cardiff.

LOLADING.

Steamer Aquileia for Genoa.
Steamer Chifuku Maru for Kobe
Steamer Karagola for Durban.
Steamer Chybassa for Calcutta.

DEPARTURE.

Oct. 29.

Wildenfels, Godes, Karachi.

S S Chybassa:—The B I S N Co's steamer Chybassa, arrived in harbour yesterday from Moulmein, with a cargo of rice.

S S Jalapalaka:—The S S. N. Co's steamer Jalapalaka, arrivtd in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a cargo of rice.

S S Dadarpur:—The B S O S. and D Co's steamer Badarpur arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a cargo of kerosin oil.

S S City of Simla:—The K N. Co's steamer City of Simla, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Aquileia:—The M Italiana mail steamer Aquileia, arrived in harbour yesterday from Genoa, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Chifuku Maru:—The O S K steamer Chifuku Maru, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe with a general cargo.

S S Wildenfels:—The L Edward Ltd. steamer Wildenfels will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Karachi, with a general and same bottom cargo.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, Oct 28.

S S Razmak for London:—49 bales animal skin, L Hsasam; 19 bales animal skin, H R Rehmanbhai; 14 bales animal skin, A H L Tharia & Co., 11 bales animal skin, M Ladak; 15 bales animal skins, M Nissim & Co., 10000 cwts. ground nuts, Velkart Bros.; 150 cwts condiments, Poonjiaji & Co.; 47 cases bristles, Cox & King's Ld. 25 caess bristles, W H Brady & Co., 2000 cwts linseed, Birla Bros.; 6 cases bristles J A Begbie & Co.; 2 cwts brass ware, Thos Cook & Sons; 120 cwts cashew nuts, N. Javandas & Co o

For Constantinople:—1 bale W. carpets, A M Laham & Co.

For Marseilles:—305 cwts. ground nut seed, 1285 cwts. ground nut in shell, E Virji & Co.; 110 bales cotton raw, A Thackersey Ltd.

S S Presidente Wilson:—

For Venice:—2000 cwts linseed, Birla Bros.

For Trieste:—55 bales cotton raw, K Narandas & Co.; 165 cwt. cotton raw, Patil Cotton Co; 220 cwt. cotton raw, E Spinner & Co.

For P. Said:—12 bales cotton twist, A H Diab.

For Constantinople:—35 cwt. black pipper, R Shantilal & Co.

For Jaffa:—21 bales cotton yarn R Shantilal & Co.

S S. ASSQRIA.

For Liverpool:—73 bales wool raw, W Nathan & Co.; 162 bales wool raw, Bombay Co.; 100 bales wool raw, Eastern Wool Tdg. Co.; 46 bales cotton thread waste, M Narottamdas; 86 wool raw, G. Lobhagmal & Co.; 200 bales wool raw, M Nissim; 15 bales cotton yarn, Swadeshi Mills Co.; 2100 cwts. groundnut oil cakes, M Y. Daver.

For Marseilles:—10 bales cotton uy, M Narottamdas; 22 cwts. casings, 24 cwt guts, A Mahler & Co; 100 cws kajoo kernels, S B Torney & Co. 200 cwt kajoo kernels, 300 cwt muster seed, E. Danner & Co.

For Philadelphia:—132 casks goat skin, Briskey & Co.

For Glasgow:—19 bales cotton yarn, Swadeshi Mills Co. 360 cwts shooks and 60 cwt hoops, S S Miranda.

For piraeuss:—6 bales cotton yarn, Swadeshi Mills Co.

For Boston:—24 bales goat skin D M Allahibax; 36 bales goat skins, Shamjimal.

IMPORTS.

S S Steefkirk:—

From Hamburg:—110 bdles wire netting, 15 bdles cotton wool, 10 bdles cutlery, 148 bdls. gloless, 81 bdles. plykoods, 73 bdles. iron ware, 21 bdls. enamel ware, 218 partiboard, discs, 35 bdles slates, 13 bdls machinery, 100 bdles beer 90 bdles medicine, 171 bdls H. lamp 108 bdles paper, 200 bdls spirits, 10 bdls. chimneys, 66 bdls lamp parts, 22 bdls wire, 65 bdls. padlocks, 50 bdls. hollow ware, 10 bdls glass; 20 kegs colour 420 kg. dyes dry, 66 kg chemical, 212 pieces pulleys, 1397 pieces shelter.

From Antwerp:—13 cases machinery, 92 cases tiles, 33 cases chemical, 10 cases cement 32 cases washers, 240 cases glass, 40 cases zinc dust, 10 cases preserver, 201 bdls. M S Channels, 314 bdls M S. tyres, 1252 bdls. M S Angler, 10621 bdls. M S Bars, 1252 bdls. M S. hoops, 1642 bdls M S joists, 162 bdls. wire nails, 585 bdls iron wire.

MANUFACTURING FIREWORKS.

12 LADS INJURED.

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, Oct. 27.

Twelve lads have been admitted to hospital with extensive burns caused as a result of preparing fireworks. One of them had an arm blown off.

What the People Sav

HINDU SABHA AND CHOWPATTY MEETING.

—:o:—

To The Editor, of 'The Chronicle.'

Sir,—A report of a mass meeting at Chowpaty held to create a favourable atmosphere for the Satyagraha to be shortly launched in Bombay to secure for the so-called untouchables the right of entry into the Hindu temples appears on page 1 of to-day's issue of your paper. I am surprised to find the name of the Presidency Hindu Sabha along with a number of other associations under the joint auspices of which the meeting is said to have been convened and held. Because neither the Secretary nor the President had expressed any desire to associate the name of the Sabha with other Associations for the purpose. A letter in the name of the President of the Sabha was no doubt handed over to me personally by Mr. B. J. Deorukhkar, the Secretary of the Satyagraha Committee, requesting the Sabha to co-operate in the matter, but I told Mr. Deorukhkar then and there that I would not be able to reply his letter immediately unless I saw the President and then consult the Managing Committee. But Mr. Deorukhkar was too impatient to wait for our reply and he published the very next day the name of the Presidency Hindu Sabha as one of the Associations co-operating in convening the above meeting. This is another instance to show the irresponsible manner in which Mr. Deorukhkar has been acting all the while. While the policy of the Hindu Maha Sabha is favourable to the temple-entry by the co-called untouchables, the Sabha has not yet expressed its opinion with regard to the particular methods such as Satyagraha, to be adopted to achieve that end.

—Yours, etc.,

S. S. NAVARE,
Secretary,
Presidency Hindu Sabha.

Oct. 28.

SOLICITORS' EXAMINATION.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Will you, with your usual impartiality and public spirit, extend the hospitality of your columns on behalf of the innocent candidates for the High Court Solicitor's examination, who are, of late years, being subjected to ever-increasing impediments and obstructions in passing their examination, as distinguished from a searching test, no matter how severe. The result declared a few days ago has surpassed all previous slaughters of these innocents —4 passed out of 40 candidates, among the plucked ones being many brilliant 1st class LL.B.'s.

Till late, although large numbers competed for the examination, the true function and purpose of an examination, viz., an impartial and true test, (albeit a stiff and trying one, of 50 per cent. marks), were employed, and success in the practice of the profession was properly left as a case of 'survival of the fittest.' This created a keen and healthy competition in the profession, but seems to have frightened the less competent but more fortunate already passed men of the profession, and they raised an outcry of the profession being overstocked. This interested outcry seems to have found great sympathy with the authorities and during the last three or four years unheard of difficulties are being thrown in the way of the aspirants —however bright. First the standard of marks for passing was raised from 50 per cent. to 60 per cent.; the abolition of the system of exemption from re-examination in papers in which a candidate had passed well—a system followed by the best Universities and examining bodies all the world over followed; and only this year, came the sudden stoppage of half-yearly examinations and the substitution of an annual one only. The poor candidates patiently bore all this in the hope that, after all, merit would have its ascendency. But this year the butcher's knife has been applied alike to the lean and the fat, only 10 per cent. having been passed.

It is only from the High Court at whose hands these poor candidates can seek redress, but though very earnest appeals were made by them against these ever-increasing difficulties they have not received any hearing or sympathy so far.

If the profession is overstocked it is not by these mechanical means that the stock can be reduced. It would be far more just, and fair both to the litigant public and the new aspirants, to let the natural law of survival of the fittest take its course, instead of preventing bright new blood from coming into the profession by unduly harsh measures.

The bitterest resentment is felt and complaints are made against certain papers set at the last examination, in which obscure questions from unknown corners were put, that many an experienced lawyer I have met said that the examiner had only made an exhibition of his 30 years' experience in it, and wondered how many questions he could have answered if it had been set at the examination at which he appeared 30 years ago. He has badly plucked men who have passed with good marks the LL.B. examination of the Bombay University, which itself is not an easy examination now-a-days.

Complaints against the method of holding law examinations through solicitors in practice are becoming more and more numerous and bitter, and it is time a strong public voice was raised against it. It is time the intelligent parents, guardians and supporters of the hardworking innocent youths raised their voice against this wrong system. The remedy lies in the appointment of a Board of Examiners from the brilliant staff of the High Court, from the Judges downwards. A Board consisting of, say, a Judge, the Commissioner, the Prothonotary and the like, assisted, if necessary, by some eminent member of the legal profession, not necessarily a solicitor in practice, would at once remove the evil, and that, coupled with the former half-yearly examinations, would be far more just and impartial, as an examination should be, than the present arrangement.—Yours, etc.,

FAIRPLAY.

October 26.

MR. PANDYA'S STATEMENT.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have read with considerable interest the statement issued by Mr. Pandya, the leader of the East African Deputation, from Bombay prior to his departure. The deputation consisted of inexperienced men but they have not done their job badly. The leader naturally thought it necessary to express the thanks of the Deputation. Indeed, he has been profuse in his expression and has rightly mentioned Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Pandit Kunzru and Mrs. Naidu. But will you kindly permit my pointing out that Mr. Pandya has omitted to mention two very prominent names, namely, Pandit Motilal Nehru, leader of the Swaraj Party, and Mr. K. C. Roy who initiated the debate on the East African question in the Assembly? I know that but for Pandit Motilal's tacit consent and the support given by his party no debate could have been possible on the last day of the session. I wish also to point out that the Deputation tried Pandit Kunzru, the ex-president of the East African Indian Congress, but he was so much obsessed by his own importance (or was it his excessive sense of responsibility?) that he would not budge an inch from his pact with G. S. Bajpai and Company not to embarrass the Government of India by seeking a discussion of the Hilton Young Report. Disappointed, the Deputation turned to Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas and invoked his services. But Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, to whom Mr. Pandya has now offered special thanks, would not take it up either, for reason which it is not necessary to go into. Having failed in the Nationalist and the Independent quarters, the Deputation appealed to the Swarajist and the Nominated members. Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar, who is "the brain of the Swaraj Party" was throughout anxious to help the Deputation but just the day before the debate he had to leave Simla. The leader of the Party, however, issued a whip to his followers to support the motion which Mr. K. C. Roy had tabled. President Patel deserves as much thanks as Pandit Motilal Nehru and Mr. K. C. Roy, for his share in securing a presentation of the East African case. May I add that but for Pandit Motilal Nehru, the All-India Congress Committee would not have passed the resolution of support to the East African Indians and against the humiliating position taken up by the Government spokesmen.—Yours, etc.,

A. S. IYENGAR.

New Delhi, Oct. 25.

—:o:—

BOYCOTT PROCESSION IN C WARD

—:o:—

IMPORTANCE OF HOISTING NATIONAL FLAG.

—:o:—

With a view to impress upon the public the urgency of boycotting foreign cloth, especially during the Diwali holidays, the Bhuleshwar District Congress Committee organised a procession on Sunday last. It started from the Committee's office at 8 a.m. and marched through Kalbadevi Road, Bhuleshwar, Sheikh Memon Street and other places, singing National songs and shouting boycott slogans. It terminated at the Committee's office at 9-30 a.m.

Prominent persons present in the procession were Messrs N. B. Deshpande, Mohanlal Mokandas, Manibhai Desai, G. N. Desai, Indrajit Thakore, Mr. Ambalal and others. Leaflets preaching boycott were also distributed. This created a good impression on the minds of the public.

Before the procession started Mr. Mohanlal Makandas spoke on the importance of the National Flag. The Flag salutation ceremony was then performed.

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The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY, TUESDAY OCTOBER 29, 1929.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

"NO BUREAUCRACY OR DICTATORSHIP IN RED FLAG UNION."

UNION LEADERS' REPLY TO MRS. DANGE AND MR. JOSHI.

The following is the concluding portion of the statement issued by Mr. S. V. Deshpande on behalf of the Girni Kamgar Union:—

The leaflet of the 18th instant (of which the statement in the English press is a translation) will not mislead the workers who are already familiar with the characteristic literature that has preceded it and which leaves no doubt in their minds as to the motives of these two individuals. But the readers of the English Press have not had the fortune to see these precious gems and appreciate their value. We give a few typical extracts below and we shall leave the public to draw their own inferences as to the motives inspiring their authors.

(1) From the 'Lalbavta-Dhumdhadaka' of the 17-9-29 'These persons (Deshpande and others) have always been in the habit of suppressing Mr. Dange's letters. The textile workers will not fail to show the proper road (presumably meaning 'expulsion') to this fellow who suppresses an article penned by Mr. Dange."

The 'Lalbavta-Dhumdhadaka' is a Marathi paper edited and owned by one worker. It has since become defunct, the issue referred to above being the last ever published. The editor has since explained to us that he was not aware of the nature of the stuff which Mr. Joshi had handed over to him for publication and that he was very sorry that it was ever published in his paper. Deshpande had never understood that every letter he received from Mr. Dange was meant to be published in the 'Kranti'. Moreover, the particular letter which Mr. Joshi has in mind was not Mr. Dange's letter but one signed by several accused in the Meerut case and it was received in Bombay when Deshpande was in jail and Deshpande was not at all responsible for its non-publication. In fact it was a letter approving of Mr. Laljee Pendse's expulsion and Deshpande would have been only tdo glad to publish it if he had received it in time.

THE "NEW KRANTI."

(2) From the leaflet announcing the proposed appearance of the 'Navi Kranti' (28-9-29):—"Whereas there have arisen importion difference of opinion with Mr. Deshpande, whereas Deshpande suppressed Dange's letter, whereas Deshpande brought undue pressure upon President Kandalkar and made him act against discipline, whereas Deshpande gave an opportunity to Mrs. Nambiar, a woman who is not a member of any Union, to "waste the money"of "workerst in any way she pleased" and whereas Deshpande neglected the oppressed workers, therefore, in order to bring Deshpande to his senses, in order to compel Kandalkar to observe discipline, in order "to protect the money of the workers from Mrs. Nambiar" and in order to draw the attention of the leaders to the brave but oppressed workers, this paper is going to make its appearance."

(3) From the 'Navi Kranti' (first issue dated 29-9-29):—The friction between us (Deshpande and Joshi) is like the friction between two blades of a pair of scissors. . . Deshpande's intellect is rusted by the woman Mrs. Nambiar. When this rust is polished off and burnt the two blades will begin to shine again and then only it will be possible to carry out effectively the task of removing the mismanagement, indiscipline, and other defects in the Union."

"SIMPLETONS."

(4) From the 'Navi Kranti' (29-9-29) "An open challenge to Mr. Deshpande":—"If my friends Comrades Deshpande and Ranadive who are simpletons follow the whims of Mrs. Nambair, their intellect and workers's money will go to dogs (lit, will go to the cooking stove). I shall do my best not to allow her to approach workers' money. In this matter she will receive many shocks. Why should you stand so near her that you should also suffer from these shocks? And if you choose to stand so near her, why do you cry if you yourself receive a shock? Can you not bear so much pain for her sake?"

(5) From the 'Navi Kranti' (29-9-29):—"You never showed the strength to disobey laws directly. When you saw that the fizzling out of the strike could not be averted you were afraid of the Devil in the form of defeat. Since you despaired of achieving success by any means you decided to court imprisonment, so that if the workers went back to the mills in your absence you should not be held responsible for the defeat. Moreover, you were sure that you would be invited by the Court of Inquiry if a request to that effect was made, since you were the only English-knowing persons in the Union. You deliberately kept Kandalkar out of jail because he did not know English. After a shrewd deliberation you two courted imprisonment; was that an act of bravery or was it really an undoubted act of sheer cowardice?"

(6) From the 'Navi Kranti' (29-9-29):—"Was it not your (Deshpande's) duty to check the President, Kandalkar, who had disrespected the rules of Union and who had set assassins upon a peon of the Union who was executing your own orders?"

What could be the motive inspiring the kind of propaganda typified by these extracts? Is any further proof required to show that the persons responsible for it are burning with feelings of personal hatred and revenge against those who are expected to be the victims of this propaganda? The public ought to know why these two individuals should have such feelings against their erstwhile comrades.

MEERUT DEFENCE COMMITTEE.

It is easily explained. A workers' Defence Committee was formed in Bombay early in April last in connection with the Meerut case. Mr. V. H. Joshi appointed himself the secretary of the Committee, took charge of all the funds collected, went on his own responsibility to Meerut, and decided to stay there till the trial was over. As the other members of the Defence Committee, most of whom were members of the executive of the G. K. Union, were bush with the mill-strike, they could not pay any attention to this Defence Committee affair, although there was a deep feeling of resentment at the attitude of Mr. Joshi who had constituted himself as the Dictator of the Committee, inasmuch the Committee had no President or Treasurer or any other office-bearer, and no formal meetings of the Committee were ever called. Mr. Joshi's conduct at Meerut also did not very much satisfy the accused comrades, and the Bombay group among them decided by a majority that Mrs. Suhasini Nambiar should be asked to represent the Bombay Workers' Committee on the Central Defence Committee. This decision was ratified at a meeting of the Bombay Workers' Defence Committee and further the organization of this Committee was put on a more systematic basis. Kandalkar was appointed President of the Committee Mrs. Dange, Mrs. Nambiar and Mr. D. B. Kulkarni vice-presidents and two others as treasurers and Deshpande and Kedar Gupte were appointed as Secretaries along with Mr. V.

(Continued on page 7.)

CORRUPTION CHARGES PROVED.

—:o:—

14 Officials Get Capital Punishment.

JUDGMENT OF SOVIET COURT OF ASTRAKHAN.

LONDON, Oct. 27.

Riga.—The Soviet Court of Astrakhan has passed the sentence of death on fourteen officials, traders and others, after two months' trial, on charges of corruption. 108 others have been sentenced to terms of imprisonment ranging from one to ten years.—Reuter.

SATIN SEN'S CASE.

—:o:—

Judgment To Be Delivered To-day.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 28.

The large number of lawyers, congressmen and the public who crowded the Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court this morning to hear the judgment in Satin Sen's case were disappointed as they were informed it will be delivered only to-morrow.—Free Press.

BODY TAKEN IN PROCESSION.

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, Oct. 28.

Sukhendulkahs Dutt, Chittagong Congress worker who died last night as a sequel to a stab wound inflicted while returning home after the stormy proceedings of the General Meeting of the District Congress Committee on September 21, was taken in procession and was largely attended by Congress workers led by Sjt. Subhas Bose, Kironsankar Roy and J. M. Das Gupta which following the principal streets of Calcutta ended in the Nimtollah Burning Ghat where the last rites were performed.—Free Press.

CONGRESS VOLUNTEER DIES OF STAB-WOUND.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 28.

Sukhadubikash Dutt, the Congress volunteer who was injured with a stab-wound during the general meeting of the Chittagong Congress Committee, on September 21st, died yesterday night at the Carmichael College Hospital. It will be remembered the deceased who was brought to Calcutta for treatment got admitted in the above hospital on October 9th. Sjt. Subhas Bose and other Congress members attended his deathbed.—Free Press.

POLICE OFFICER BITTEN BY PRISONER IN COURT.

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, Oct. 27.

Ramnath Kalwar, a prisoner already undergoing imprisonment, caused great excitement in the Court of the Second Police Magistrate of Alipore by biting Sub-Inspector R. Chowdhury of Port Police on the upper lip. Ramnath, with another accused, was standing his trial on a charge of receiving stolen property, and the police officer was witness for the Crown. While he was attesting signature to his deposition Ramnath who was then standing by the Bench clerk who was giving a list of defence witnesses, pounced upon Mr. Chowdhury, threw him down, sat on his chest and attempted to throttle him. A constable on duty immediately seized him, but not before he had bitten Mr. Chowdhury causing him injuries. He will be separately tried on this charge.—A. P.

A STUDEBAKER NON-STOP RECORD.

—:o:—

MADRAS, Oct. 28.

From Madras to Ootacamund, a distance of 400 miles was covered in a non-stop record run of 9 hours and 10 minutes by a Studebaker car, roadster model, which left Madras yesterday morning at 6 and reached Ootacamund at 3 in the afternoon. It is the record non-stop long distance run in South India.—Free Press.

"A VERY GRAVE MISTAKE."

—:o:—

Proposed Anticipation Of Simon Report.

LONDON, Oct. 28.

The "Daily Chronicle" in a leading article, says that Government will make a very grave mistake if their anxiety about threat to start Civil Disobedience in India led them to make any statement which might appear to be an anticipation of the Simon report. The paper suggests that if the case is one of extreme urgency, the only discreet Court to adopt will be to persuade the Commission to issue an interim report.—Reuter.

MAHATMA RECEIVES ADDRESSES AND PURSES.

—:o:—

Visits Orphanage And School.

MEERUT, Oct. 27.

Mr. Gandhi visited to-day the Meerut Vaishya Orphanage where Mr. Mahabir Prasad, the Secretary of the Orphange, showed him round. A meeting of ladies followed in Mukindi Dharmashala, where Miss Slade gave a spinning demonstration on the Charka and Mr. Gandhi was presented with an address and a purse.

After visiting the Devanagari School, Mr. Gandhi and party arrived at the Barafkhana Ground, where a mammoth gathering of 15,000 persons gave him a rousing ovation. Addresses were presented by the Muncipal Board, the District Board and the local Congress Committee. Choudhri Raghubir Singh, Chairman of the Reception Committee, then announced that Rs. 14,000 had been collected in Meerut City for the Gandhi Purse, about Rs. 5,000 of this being earmarked for the Lajpatrai Memorial Fund.—A. P.

MAHATMA'S REPLY TO ADDRESSES.

—:o:—

Meerut Trial And Citizens' Duty To Get Their Acquittal.

MEERUT, Oct. 27.

Mr. Gandhi, in the course of a speech, yesterday gave a joint reply in Hindustani to the several addresses presented to him by local Bodies and the Congress Committee. He thanked the citizens of Meerut for their contributions. He said Meerut's record of national service, though it fell short of the 1921 level, was a fairly good one. Rs. 14,000 was no small amount but it failed to satisfy his demands. He had taken upon himself a mission similar to that of Daridranarayana, the incarnation of poverty and as such his needs would not be easily appeased.

MEERUT ILL-CHOSEN FOR TRIAL.

Alluding to the Meerut alleged "conspiracy" case, he said the responsibilities of Meerut had increased a thousandfold in view of the trial being held there, a small city which was ill-chosen for the occasion. That city was lacking in suitable lawyers, books and other conveniences. Mr. Gandhi exhorted his audience to try to bring about the acquittal of the accused. Mr. Gandhi said: "I am not a Communist or any—ist," but accused were their brothers, and even if they were wrong it was not for Government to bring them to book, but for their countrymen to bring them round.

PLEA FOR KHADDAR.

Mr. Gandhi pleaded for an extensive use of Khaddar, removal of untouchability and Hindu-Muslim unity. Thirty crores of Indians could move the whole world, and he took upon himself the task of getting the Meerut "conspiracy" prisoners out of jail if his countrymen took to Khaddar. He exhorted the people to give up liquor and other intoxicants, and criticised the Excise policy of Ministers under Local Self-Government. 25 crores of rupees was annually wasted on intoxicants. He deprecated the policy of financing the Education Department out of Excise revenues.

The meeting terminated late in the evening amidst cheers of 'Mahatma Gandhi-ki-Jai.'—A.P.

ALL-ROUND RETRENCHMENT.

—:o:—

Move Of French Govt.

MILITARY EXPENDITURE TO BE AXED BY 600 MILLION FRANCS.

LONDON, Oct. 28.

Paris.—It is stated in the lobbies of the Chamber of Deputies that M. Daladier will propose the policy of an all-round retrenchment including reduction of 600 million francs in military estimates.—Reuter.

NEW AFGHAN GOVT.

—:o:—

Personnel Of Nadir Khan's Cabinet.

NEW DELHI, Oct. 28.

Information has been received from Kabul that the following appointments in Nadir Khan's Government have been announced:—

Sirdar Shah Wali Khan, Prime Minister.

Sirdar Shah Mahmud Khan, Officiating War Minister;

Sirdar Faiz Mahumad Khan, Foreign Minister;

Sirdar Mirza Mahumad Khan, Under-Secretary, Foreign Office;

Sardar Hashim Khan, Minister of Interior;

Gul Mahumad Khan, Officiating Minister of Interior;

Hazrat Sher Agha, Minister of Justice;

a

Kazi Mir Ata Muhammad Khan Under-secretary for Justice;

Mahumad Ayyub Khan, Minister of Finance.

Mirza Muhammad Hussain Khan, Under Secretary, Finance;

Ali Mahammad Khan, Minister of Education;

Haji Mirza Muhammad Akbar Khan, Minister of Commerce;

Muhammad Hussain Khan Effendi, Under Secretary, Commerce.

Allah Nawaz Khan, Minister of Court;

Ghulam Muhayudin Khan, Under Secretary, Ministry of Court;

Muhammad Gul Khan, Officiating Military Equerry;

Ahmad Ali Khan, Equerry;

Mirza Nauroz Khan, Chief Secretary;

The other officers are as follows:—

Abdul Ghani, President Kabul Municipality; Mirza Sayed Kamal Khan, Commandant, Kabul Police; Abdul Jamil Khan, G.O.C., Kabul Garrison; Jan Baz Khan, Officiating Governor, Kandahar; Abdul Ghani Khan, Officiating G. O. C. Kandahar; Mehr Dil Khan, Officiating Governor and G. O. C. Herat Abdul Rehim Khan Officiating Governor of Atta; Muhammad Khan, G.O.C. Mazar; Muhammad Iklil Khan, Officiating Governor of Badakshahn; Nazir Muhammad Safar, G.O.C. Badakshahn; Muhammad Hashim Khan Officiating Commissioner, Jalalbad; Mirza Nek Mahammad Khan G. O. C., Jalalabad; Muhammad Umar Khan, Officiating Commissioner and G.O.C., Gardez; Nur Muhammad Khan, Governor of Maimana and Naib; Salar Ghulam Habi Khan, Governor and G.O.C., Northern Province—A.P.

NADIR KHAN ACCEPTS C. K. COMMITTEE'S GREETINGS.

—:o:—

The following telegram has been received from the Foreign Ministry, Kabul, in reply to the congratulations wired to His Majesty Nadir Khan by Maulana Moahmmed Irfan, the Secretary of the Central Khilafat Committee of India, Bombay:—

Kabul, Dated 27th Oct.

"His Majesty Mohammed Nadir Shah with full pereception of your congratulations and happy feelings manifest, their obligation.

WAZARATE KHAREJAH."

AFGHAN ROYAL EXILES IN INDIA.

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 28.

Sardar Noor Ahmad Khan and Sardar Sultan Ahmad Khan, the two remaining Afghan Princes on parole in Burma, arrived in Allahabad to-day and they were sent to their respective families. Like their other brothers, they were also served with orders to report themselves to the Magistrate every evening.—Free Press.

FAILING TO REPORT TO MAGISTRATE.

—:o:—

AFGHAN ROYAL EXILES KEPT IN LOCK-UP.

—:o:—

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 28.

Sardar Muhammad Omar Khan, who was taken in custody again on Saturday as he failed to report himself to the Magistrate on Friday, due, it is said, to his bad health, was released this evening.

Mr. Azunuddin Khan, Deputy Magistrate, to whom he was required to report himself saw Sardar Muhammad Omar Khan in the lock-up. Later, it is said, Sardar Muhammad Omar Khan sent a letter to the District Magistrate informing him that he failed to report himself on Friday last, because of his illness and that his mother had informed of this matter to the District Magistrate.

The District Magistrate ordered his release this evening.—Free Press.

KING NADIR KHAN THANKS WELL-WISHERS.

—:o:—

Messages conveying congratulation and friendly feeling to His Majesty Mohamed Nadir Shah Ghazi, King of Afghanistan, are being continuously received by the Royal Afghan Consul, Bombay, who has communicated them to His Majesty Nadir Shah.

His Majesty the King of Afghanistan has commended the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to convey his gratitude and thankfulness to all well-wishers who have sent congratulatory messages.—A.P.

BOMBAY GOVERNOR AT BELGAUM.

—:o:—

BELGAUM, Oct. 28.

After visiting Arbhavi Agricultural Farm, Gokak Falls and Gokak Mills on the way His Excellency Sir Frederick Sykes, Governor of Bombay and Lady Sykes arrived at Belgaum this afternoon by special train. They were received at the station by Mr. Laird Mac... gor, Commissioner, Southern Division, Lieut-Col. Renny, Officer Commanding, Belgaum District and other officials, the President of the Belgaum Municipality, the District Local Board, the members of the Legislative Council and other prominent citizens. The Governor and party motored to the Commissioner's residence. His Excellency accorded interviews to a number of officials and non-officials. The Governor will have very busy programme before he leaves on Wednesday morning for Dharwar.—A.P.

Rugby.—The Secretary of State for War, Mr. Tom Shaw, and the Parliamentary Secretary to the Admiralty, Mr. C. J. Ammon, embarked at Plymouth from the Cumberland on completion of their visit to Malta and Gibraltar.

MISHAP TO INDIAN AIR-MAIL SEAPLANE.

Wrecked In Gulf Of Genoa.

FOUR PASSENGERS AND THREE CREW DEAD.

Full Details of Tragedy.

LONDON, Oct. 27.

The following is an amplified version of the Imperial Airways' announcement:—

The Imperial Airways announce that the Indian Airmail which was due to arrive at Croydon on Sunday was wrecked in a storm in the Gulf of Genoa, yesterday. Four passengers and three crew were drowned. The seas were heavy, and there was a gale at nearly seventy miles per hour. A wireless S.O.S. was sent out by the Flyingboat "City of Rome". which alighted safely, and was taken in tow by the steamship. "Famiglia." In ninety minutes tow-ropes parted, but flying boat was riding the storm well. The "Famiglia" steamed to Spezzia. Its Captain returned on board a destroyer, but was unable to locate the flying boat. Aircraft, tugs and destroyers unsuccessfully joined in the search at daybreak. The body of the pilot, Captain L. S. Birt, was washed up at Viareggio to-day. The change of wind during the night made the conditions even more difficult and hence grave fears are entertained of the safety of the boat. Six other occupants of the boat were Flight Engineer F. T. Pembroke, wireless-operator S. J. Stone, and the passengers Messrs. Turney, Robinson, Ritchie and Miss Bromford.

4 PASSENGERS & 3 CREW DEAD.

The Imperial airways announce that four passengers and three crew of the Indian Airmail wrecked yesterday in the Gulf of Genoa are dead.

A REPORT DISPROVED.

The earlier report that the plane was riding out the storm in Spezzia harbour emanated from a most authoritative source in London, but was disproved by direct despatches.

TWO BODIES PICKED UP.

Genoa.—The Italian destroyer has picked up the body of the pilot of the Indian airmail, Bert Spencer. It is feared that four passengers and three crew have been drowned.

Rome.—The destroyer "Sella" has picked up another body from the wrecked air mail which has not been identified, but it is believed to be that of one of the passengers.' There is hitherto no trace of the air liner.

A FATAL RETURN FROM HOLIDAY.

Mr. Turney, a passenger by the "City of Rome", was a Customs Officer, Croydon Aerodrome, and was returning from holiday in Naples.

EARLIER.

Rome.—On Saturday evening it was announced that a British machine corresponding to the missing airliner sent out an S.O.S., and descended in the rough sea off the Italian Coast. Thereafter it was reported that tugs which were towing the machine desisted from doing so owing to the breakage of hawsers. Aeroplanes were despatched from Spezzia to search for the liner.—Reuter.

WHAT CALCUTTA THINKS OF DISASTER.

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, Oct. 28.

Consternation prevails in Calcutta business circles over the second disaster to the Air Mail. Confidence was gradually being restored after the disaster in September, and firms were again commencing to use the Air Mail for urgent correspondence, sometimes without duplication by the ordinary mail. "This second disaster is a sign that we must regard the air still as an adventure rather than as a reliable commercial proposition," said a leading businessman when interviewed by the Associated Press.—A.P.

We or our authorised Agents will be pleased to give any such further information as desired.

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(For Details See Page 7.)

Printed and published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Company Ltd. by SORABJI PALONJI KAPADIA, edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, Bombay.